HE NATIONAL E

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854.

NO. 397.

science of numbers, on the theory of probabilities, on the doctrine of the certainty of chances.
There is not another collection like it in the
world. When I was comparatively a rich
man, they were my constant study night and
day. On them, and-on the experience of thouseads of visits to the tables, when gambling
houses were permitted by law, I established
my theory, and tested its accuracy, only I never could go far enough. But it is to be done,
it is to be done. All I want is some one rich
enough to back me. I will answer for its success. He spoke with all the carnestness of infatuation, but with a wildness of manner that
betrayed a secret remores, lying deep, deep betrayed a secret remores, lying deep, deep down in his heart, and then preying on the best and noblest impulses of his nature. He drew his chair close up to the side of Grit, and, passing from paper to paper, explained the principle according to which he had demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, that if carried out to the end, a man, being possessed of a certain sum, might go to the gambling-table and realize in one night an enormous fortune. For the time he his whole soul segmed given up to the the time, his whole soul seemed given up to the elucidation of his grand discovery, so as to bring it down to the level of Grit's understandng. At last he came to an end. "At least a

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The table of the control of the property of the control of the

tered upon the business for which they had met, except an observation from Grit, to the effect that he considered it a fortunate circumsestance that Martin spoke a civilized language, meaning English of use," remarked Martin, as he sorted some slips of paper covered with figures, which he placed before Grit. "I am indebted for my knowledge of it to the Englishman who gave me the first idea which led to my grand discovery. Ah, sir, if I had only had money enough to go on, I could have reined every bank in Paris, or elsewhere."

"Spec'latin" on chances sint noways incouragin?' observed Zach, with a shrewd, keen glance at his companion. "I never know! Among any one of it in the money-makin' line. You see, if you gets a streak o' luck one day, you're e'en a'most sure to try chances for a better the next; but it don't come al'ays. Now, I never had no science. It's all luck why by follered you up, to se where you need to be done," and Martin. "I very proved it over and over again. Look at all those books. They are treatiees on the science of numbers, on the theory of probabilities, on the doctrine of the certainty of chance. They proved it over and over again. Look at all those books. They are treatiees on the science of numbers, on the theory of probabilities, on the doctrine of the certainty of chance. There is not another collection like it in the world. When I was not a supplementation of the erreit of the provided when the proof of the control of the certainty of chance of the certa went to a gamblin' house, nor it aint no fault o' yourn as I'm a bit of a gambler, and went in a'ter you. Now I knows you, I'm like to stick by your 'quaintance, and though I don't 'gree with you in the matter of these yor figgers. But I likes to see a man 'bide by his principles and convictions; for I knows he's got the right sort of grit in him. Now, look here. We won't talk no more this spell, about these yer calc'lations. There's been a deal of ink spiled a makin' on 'em, and I shouldn't ha' come 'xactly a purpose to hear what you'd got to say about 'em, if I hadn't a seen you playing bo-peep with Mr. Leonard and Miss Milly. I calls her Milly, for friendship like. Now, I want to know what game you are up to."

"You know them, then?" inquired Martin.

"Well, I don't mind considerin' on it," observed Grit, "so the sooner you're in right down airnest, the sooner you're in right down a

"You know them, then?" inquired Martin.
"Pretty considerable," answered Zach.
"They are friends of yours?" asked Mar-

"Well, you may call 'em so. Yes, sir," was

"Well, you may call 'em so. Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Do you know a Monsieur Mark Aveling?"

"Too! And no good of him! Do you?"

Martin nodded his head.

"I would serve your friends," he said, putting his face near to Zach's, and speaking in a half whisper. "Have they received a visit lately from a lawyer, about a mortgage?"

Zach gave a long, low whistle. At the end of it, he mentioned the name of Pelligrini, of whose personal appearance he also gave a description, but by no means flattering.

"He is my employer," said Martin.

"Whip me raw with green hickory, if I didn't think he was next o'kin to old Sam," ejaculated Zach. "Well!"

ejaculated Zach. "Well!"

Martin shook his head, to indicate that he

palm—two gold pieces. Martin clutched them eagerly, with many expressions of thanks, and then Zach went away.

When he was gone, the old man gathered up his papers and put them carefully aside—all save one, which he folded up and thrust into his pocket. He had placed the gold on the table. He looked at it for some time, making calculations mentally, and setting down the results on the inside cover of an old book. He then deposited the two glittering pieces in a worn leathern purse which he took out of a drawer, and heaving a deep eigh, like a groan, glided out of the room, and slunk away out of the house.

the house.

And notwithstanding his word of honor, he did go "yonder."

"Sure as death," muttered Zach, who had lain in wait for him in a dark doorway. "I knowed he would; but it aint o' no use. He's all too fur gone, now." So he let him pass.

"THE GREYTOWN VICTORY."

beloided from the head of Grife understanding. At last he came to an end. "At least a hundred times I have been on the point of realizing my hopes," he added; "but just as the prise was in my greap, it has been sanched. He had not not realized my hope and the point of realizing my hopes," he added; "but just as the prise was in my greap, it has been sanched his worthy," the has money got this yer way. He he locked at Zachariah, he if for an orpression of assent. "My "pinion is," exclaimed this worthy," that money got this yer way, mover did nobody much good. If it wan't for the excitement, people wouldn't go to the gambling tables. They begins it for the sensition of the thing "winest, and then they gets asking of the thing a winest, and then they gets asking of the thing a winest, and then they gets heraselves. (If the can and they can't hold back. Martin's haggard features turned of a ghestly hue. He healtated a moment, and then stammered out, "Why?"

"Because I pitice "em if you haven, the a fact," answered Grif. "It you haven," it aims of the manded with the sampled to the words, "A daughter." Martin gauged count. Here you consider my had been a said of the thing to good. "Because the words," and the words, "A daughter." "Because I pitice "em if you have the words, "A daughter." "Because I pitice "em if you have the words," and the papers which Martin had pleased his hande over and over, apparently considering what he should say. At length he broke his hooled as a time to make the words, "A daughter." "Because I would read the him. The law will be a problem of the words, "A daughter." "Because it would read the him. The law will be a problem in the words, "A daughter." "I word have a hand in this yer speciation it don't provide a problem of the words, "A daughter." "Because it would read the him. Oseroid when the problem in the server of the words, and then the problem in the problem in the words, "A daughter." "Because it would reader thim no service words and the problem is the words, and then the problem

For he National Era. THE BANDIT BROTHERS.

FROM THE RUSSIAN OF POUSHEIN. Like ravens in a cloud alighting, With sombre wings and creaking tones,
Upon a heap of mouldering bones,
A robber band are reuniting
Beyond the Volga, by the light
Of watchfree gleaming through the night.
A mixture strange of garbs and faces,
Of this continuous and seems of the seems o Of tribes, conditions, tongues, and races! From cloisters, huts, and dungeon cells, They're banded in the hope of spoils. Here, in all hearts, one purpose dwells-No law to hold them in its toils.

The hardy fugitive is there. Fled from thy banks, heroic Don; The Hebrew with his raven hair, And many a fierce and warlike son The steppes have borne—the grim Bashkier, The wild Calmuck, unknown to fear, The red-haired Finn, the Gipsy rude, Roving in lasy lassitude. Danger and blood, debauch and fraud, A life by justice never awed-These are the horrid ties that bind This band in war against their kind. Meet in their work to bear a part Is he whe, with a stony heart,

Has passed through every stage of guilt; Who mocks at helpless orphans' groans, And finds sweet music in their tones; By whose unshrinking hand is spilt The widow's blood; who never spares Or infant locks or silver hairs: Who finds in murder joy less fleeting Than that which crowns the lovers' meeting.

Now all is silent, and the moon Sheds o'er them its uncertain light; And oft the wine-cup's sparkling boon Is sought to cheer the lagging night. Some, prone upon the dew-damp ground, Have sunk into a fitful slumber; While dark, their guilty heads around, Flit boding phantoms without number. Others the sullen hours beguiled, While slowly on the night was wearing With barbarous legends, strange and wild,

Recounting deeds of reckless daring. But now, in willing fascination, A stranger's voice the rest has bound; And all in silence gather round. "We were but two-in infancy Left to a dreary orphanage. Fed by a grudging charity, 'Mid strangers passed our tender age United in our loneliness, We little knew of childhood's bliss. Full oft we suffered pinching want-Full oft endured the bitter taunt :

And while the cup of life for others Flowed sparkling from the fount of pleasure Distress and anguish without measure Were poured out to the erphan brothers; And without hope for future years. Youth dawned 'mid penury and tears. Ah! comrades, ye will wonder not We tired at length of such a lot, And with strong arm resolved to try Some more congenial destiny. With trusty steel and friendly night, The sole companions of our flight, We fled, not fearing lest the morrow Should dawn amid new want and sorrow All fears and griefs we cast aside. And treacherous conscience learned to hide.

"Ah, youth! bold, brave, adventurous youth! While, scorning death in many a fray The strife we shared by night-by day, Safe in the forest, shared the prey. Whene'er the moon, with friendly light, To guide the traveller on his way, Shone clear amid the vault of night We sallied forth in quest of prey.

In ambuscade we silent writ. Till lucky chance may bring to view Some sorry priest or wealthy Jew, Returning homeward tired and late; And when into our hands they fall, Whate'er we find—we seize on all. In winter oft, at dead of night, It was for us a wild delight, With darting sledge and bounding steed, Across the snowy depth to speed.

We sing and shout-and when we fiv. As arrows through the frosty air, Our powerful arm who dares defy? Whene'er a country inn we spy, By lights which through the darkness flare, Thither we haste, with joy elate. And with loud knock assault the gate-We call the housewife lustily, And, entering, all to us is free. We feast, with many a mirthful sally,

And with the buxom maidens dally. "But, ah! not long the brothers feasted. The minions of the law soon found us, And in their loathed fetters bound us; And while one summer slowly wasted. The woes of dungeon life we tasted. Older by five full years was I.

And hardier than my hapless brother-Shut from the bright and cheerful sky, The gloom his spirit seemed to smother And longing for the forest breeze, He pined in sorrow and disease. Drawing with pain his stifled breath. Wand'ring in thought—his heated head Upon my shoulder faint reclining— Already, at the gates of Death,

To that grim Power whom mortals dread, His fleeting life he was resigning. And still, with weak and pitcous cry, He called to me incessantly: I choke within these gloomy walls-), for the woods and waterfalls I die with thirst!'-but all in vain

I gave to him the cooling draught-Soon, as with burning lips he quaffed, Tormenting thirst returned again; While from his face and o'er his breast, Tortured with feverish unrest, The beaded sweat ran down like rain; And the fierce heat that sent his blood

Along the veins, a lava flood, With crazy fancies fired his brain. "No longer now my face he knew, But cried, as I were far away: 'How hast thou vanished from my view. And whither ta'en thy hidden way? Why has my brother left me here, Wrapt in this dank and loathsome gloom,

He lured me to this mad career, From peaceful fields and cottage che ired me with his fearless might Amid the forests wild and drear, And in the darkness of the night Taught me to murder!—far from me, Wide roaming now at liberty, He wanders in the open fields. Gaily his ponderous weapon wields;

And in his enviable lot.

His prisoned comrade has forgot!' "Now kindling flerce within his heart, The angry fires of conscience wake; Dire phantoms into being start,
Whose coldly threatening fingers make.
His anguished soul with terror shake.
More frequent far than all the rest,
A white-haired form, approaching slow,

Of one we murdered long ago, Comes back to haunt his tortured breast. Pressing his hands upon his eyes, In feeble accents thus he cries: Brother, take pity on his tears-Spare, spare his venerable years— Release him—he can never harm; His blood no longer courses warm— O, then, let not that blood be spilt Brother, mock not his silver hairs— Torment him not—he may, with prayers, Appease God's anger for our guilt!

"I listened, struggling with my fears; I strave to dry the sick man's tears, And those vain phantoms chase away, That filled his spirit with dismay. But still he saw the murdered dead,

From out their forest graves arisen,
In frightful dances throng the prison—
And now he heard their whisperings dread;
Then suddenly the echoing tread Of armed pursuers drawing near: And while his ear in terror listened, His starting eye-balls wildly glistened, And shook his feverish frame with fear.

Amid the public squares, a throng That moved in solemn march along, And thus to execution bore him.

He heard the rabble's heartless shout, He saw the deadly torturing knout, With horror fraught, suspended o'er him-Till, shuddering at the fearful sight, Upon my breast he swooned with fright Long tortured thus both day and night, No soothing slumber calmed his breast, And I from watching found no rest.

"But vigorous youth prevailed at last; New life its influence o'er him shed. Slowly the fierce distemper passed, And with it all the phantoms fled— We both swoke as from the dead! And then our longing for the woods. For freedom 'mid the solitudes Of nature's wild and wide domain. Came back with quenchless power again. The gloom of our deep dungeon cell, The dawning light that, stinted, fell Through grated windows in the wall, The clanking chains, the keepers' call, And, rustling by, the wild bird's wing

Sent by our jailors forth one day For alms-bound in a common chain-A bold adventure we essay, Our longed-for freedom to regain. A river rushes by our side-Thither we haste, and from the bank Down plunge into the foaming tido: Loudly our common fetters clank, As with strong limb we beat the wave, In peril of a watery grave.

Increased our weary languishing.

Afar a sandy isle we view, And, the swift current cutting through, We thither tend, pursued by two, Who call for help, with startling cry:
'Seize them! What, ho! they fly! they fly! Then, following, cleave the waters blue. But soon on land our feet we set,

And with a stone our fetters break-Tear off piecemeal our garments wet, And, though the two are in our wake, Yet, with stout hearts and full of hope, We wait them on that sandy slope. Already one, exhausted quite, Is struggling, sinking in our sight; With gurgling groan, beneath the wave He finds, unsought, a watery grave. The other, passed the deeper tide, Comes wading on with giant stride, Bearing his useless gun, and scorning With haughty look my voice of warning. But soon two stones with deadly aim Against his head impetuous came-His blood flowed mingling with the river; He faltered, fell-and sank forever. We plunge into the stream again,

r foes the hopeless chase give o'er: Safely the farther bank we gain-"Rut my poor brother! all in vain For him that shelter we regain. The struggle with the swollen flood, The autumn chillness of the air,

Were more than his new strength could bear Again the fever fired his blood, The phantoms filled him with despair. Three days he spoke but words insane, And slumber sought his eyes in vain. The fourth, an awful calmness lowered He lay with suffering overpowered-My name he called, my hand he pressed: His glazed, unearthly eye expressed Death's fearful conquering agony: Trembled his hand, and with a sigh

He fell asleep upon my breast. "I lingered o'er his pallid clay; Three nights my vigil near it kent I waited for the vital ray To break the trance in which he lav. And o'er him bitterly I wept. At length a lowly grave I made, Beneath a fir-tree's solomn shade-Breathed over him a sinful prayer, And left him in his slumber there. Then to my former chase-alone !

But those wild, joyful seasons, flown Return not at my fervent call. Our feasts and revelings by day, The night debauch, the bloody fray-My brother's grave has closed on all A weary life I drag along-Lone, even amid a boisterous throng My cruel heart seems cold and dead, And pity has forever fled. But yet my murderous weapon spare The mute appeal of silver hairs. The slaughter of defenceless age Can ne'er this bloody hand engage For I remember but too well

How, in that loathsome prison cell, Pursued by wild delirious fears, My brother, while in torrents ran Adown his face the scalding tears, Besought me for that aged man." His simple tale the robber ended, And hung his head in sullen grief A stream of burning tears descended, Bringing his o'ercharged heart relief. His merry comrades, jeering, said: "What! weeping? Shame! bid grief be fied. Why should we call to mind the dead?

We live! Then let us feast and revel, Nor vex the heart with thoughts of evil. Let each pledge all in foaming glasses! And so anew the wine cup passes, And voices that were weary growing, Now, like the wine, are freely flowing, Each has his tale of blood to tell; Each his own weapon praises well. Uproar and clamor through the night The startled solitudes affright;
And conscience sleeps, but not for aye—
'Twill wake when comes the evil day.

INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF AMERICANS. The following are not enumerated in the Declaration of Independence:
To know any trade or business without prenticeship or experience.

To marry without regard to fortune, state of health, position, or opinion of parents or

friends.

To have wife and children dependent on the contingencies of business, and, in case of sudden death, leave them wholly unprovided for.

To put off upon hireling strangers the literary, moral, and religious education of children.

To teach children no good trade, hoping they will have, when grown up, wit enough to live on the industry of other people.

To enjoy the general sympathy when made bankrupt by reckless speculations.

To cheat the Government, if possible.

To hold office without being competent to discharge its duties.

discharge its duties.

To build houses with nine and six inch walls, and go to the funerals of tenants, firemen, and others, killed by their fall, weeping over the mysterious dispensations of Providence.

To build up cities and towns without parks, public sources hand attents or restilated

crease of crime.
To hold slaves, and prate of freedom.
To make Franklin Pierce Autocrat of Kansas and Nebraska, and clamor about "popular sovereignty."—Pailadelphia Daily Register.

The five was triply, the rich curries deverm
warmly logother in the pleasant study of Miss
began, ther:

"A long winder evening mas deming in, and
off began, there:

"A long winder evening mas deming in, and
off began, there:

"A long winder evening mas deming in, and
off began, there:

"A long winder evening mas deming in, and
off began, there:

"A long winder evening mas deming in, and
off began, there:

"A long winder evening mas deming in, and
off began, there:

"A long winder evening mas deming in, and
one of the state of the s

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each reserved subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each reserved subscriber—except in the case of chulds.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$6, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of each of the constant o

*Tot the National Fra.

10 Li Ly -W 00 0

To STATE CLEAR.

**ORAZ -THE

A render or mine of the company dailed with the gold buttons of his wrist-bands.

And so, for the present, we leave him, and Hetty, too, knitting quietly, and listening to his lightest word as to an oracle. Did he heed that listening so well as the step of Mary, treading past him in silence? We shall see.

The fire was bright, the rich curtains drawn warmly together in the pleasant study of Miss Halstand, when, resuming our seats the story.

The fire was bright, the rich curtains drawn warmly together in the pleasant study of Miss Halstand, when, resuming our seats the story.

The fire was bright, the rich curtains drawn warmly together in the pleasant study of Miss Halstand, when, resuming our seats the story.

The fire was bright, the rich curtains drawn warmly together in the pleasant study of Miss Halstand, when, resuming our seats the story.

The fire was bright, the rich curtains drawn warmly together in the pleasant study of Miss Halstand, when, resuming our seats the story.

The fire was bright, the rich curtains drawn warmly together in the pleasant study of Miss Halstand, when, resuming our seats the story.

The fire was bright, the rich curtains drawn was mentally together in the pleasant study of Miss Halstand, when, resuming our seats the story.

The fire was bright, the rich curtains drawn was mentally together in the pleasant study of Miss Halstand, when resuming and the project was nearly poposite where I into the night, and caught her death of cold.

"In vain we tried to dissuade her from giving the value set is grave. It was nearly opposite where I into the night and caught her death of cold.

"In vain we tried to dissuade her from giving the value set is could see the tree beneath which it was the leads of cold."

The fire was bright, the rich curtains drawn was in together in the pleasant study of Miss Halstand when resuming and the project was a daughter, that she had a daug ad the broiled cept for the earth about the roots, and through fresh-baked the shadow that came after surect, took my

"Hety sat quietly in a dark corner, saying nothing for all her childed glee had essentiated and the sat upright, esying nothing and doing nothing, and looking at nothing my father came in and told us the wind had blown down one of his fixest orchard rown over it a year, it would not set it up again, and make it bear fruit." If how it, said my father, and shrinking into the obscures orone, the morned for the appel-tree in silence.

"The winde maned through the wood, the crickets chirruped in the hearth, and the fath, and chiraking into the obscurest orone, the morned for the appel-tree in silence.

"The winder maned through the wood, the crickets chirruped in the hearth, and the fath, in the sile of the sense which I had surreyed to conside the sense which I had surreyed to reach the hills barked, on which will not restlessly, and looking at me I was not in thought making it harder, if do the sense which I had surreyed to reach the hills barked, and the hills of the sense which I had surreyed for the sense which I had surreyed to reach the hills barked, and the hills of the wood, the crickets chirruped in the hearth, and they of the sense which I had surreyed to reach the hills barked, and thinking of my the sense of the sense which I had surreyed for the mental problems of the sense which I had surreyed to reach the hills barked, and thinking of my the sense of the sense which I had surreyed for the mental problems of the sense which I had surreyed to reach the hills barked, and the middle surveyed of the sense which had a through the wood, the crickets chirruped in the hearth, and the dot the sense which had a surreyed to the sense which had a

at of the th, than tions of ing and ooth the

ed their Cherry rm you e made is with France. he Court

to their ctoral in lle, Ga.

ville, Te.

Register,

, but the

e full par-

T LAW April 1. Burrs in

o try if then any nd there nat time.

n of an w York I have am now he mill-e. The 1854.
d in the
ller, duy of testsser. I
there is
ne stone
n, sharp,
or than

DULIN. watches FANCY le Deal ry Goods, and Pla-Britannia Hollow Bathing Brushes, akle, &c.

practice is expe-ired to

TY SOOD

assed by M. D.

hants is

my father gestionating in evident agony. I was at a loss for a solution at first, but soon discovered that Martha was pressing her hands to her forehead, as though to prevent it from

music disturbs you, said I, 'pray for-

give me.'
"'No, child; sing on, if you like,' she said,
'I shall soon get used to it.' I didn't sing any
more, but tried to keep up my flagging courage
by talking with Doke, who stood beside the
table watching my moulding of the bisonite table, watching my moulding of the biscuits, as intently as the cat watches the mouse. 'How many do you think you shall require, Doke,' I asked, 'one or two?' "'One or two bushels you mean,' he replied.
'I wish I just had all you're making—they're

uch good stuff.'
"I laughingly assured him that he should certainly be satisfied, for that I was providing with liberal hand. 'Don't b'lieve it,' he an-swered, grinning a horrible grin of satisfaction; swered, grinning a horrible grin of satisfaction; and, having punched the fire to expedite the baking, he raised himself on tiptoe, and whispered he was glad Mrs, Halstead was ill, for that he should get her share of the biscuits and his own too. 'For shame,' said I, but he was a stranger to that feeling, and grinning and chewing at nothing, in anticipation of the biscuits, he slipt out of the room. When he returned, I saw that he had been exchanging his own coat for an old one of Charley's; and on own coat for an old one of Charley's; and on inquiring into the strange procedure, he replied, 'Well, I reckon mine an't big enough, when we

a a fearful tone; 'but I thought you said you should like some tea-bisouits,' and he softly drew her chair to the table.

"But all wouldn't do. Martha neither ate nor drank; if she had had the bisouit last week or yesterday, she could have eaten them. So, in spite of my pains, that meal, like all the rest, was silent and uncomfortable. Only Doke was happy—he soon found occasion to unbutton Charley's big coat, and shortly after threw back his head, like a chicken, when it gets a mouthful too large to swallow, and breaking off portions of bread, and adding incredible quantities of butter to each mouthful, he connued to eat, and eat, and eat. At last he off; when, tumbling on the floor, he fell asleep, muttering that he had had almost as much good stuff as he wanted, but that he wished he table was just ready, and he was just go-

buttered, and was just opening his mouth. So, with the dog for a pillow, he fell asleep.

"I mused by the fire for a long time that night—tried to make pictures of a happy home; but when all was arranged it seemed not to but when all was arranged, it seemed not to require Dr. Roberts to perfect it, and by little and little the pretty cottage would fade back farther and farther, and I would find myself recalling all Mr. Richards had said to me-trifies, and less than trifies, yet of weight nough to crush into silence the earnest whis pers of a devoted lover.

"I did not attempt to define my emotions; I

be; yet, in shaping out any course of life for myself, my first thought was constantly, 'What will he think of it?' and though judgment told son making it up to a copy of the Era three any way, the conclusion would only be arrived at that I might go through some new round of speculation, and end with the old interroga-

You think me very foolish, my friend, very weak and ridiculous; but in spite of your wise sneers, if you give them to me, I fancy my heart is much like the hearts of other women; and if you would allow your own to speal honestly, it would make confessions not dissim

ilar to mine.

Women know little of the uses of reason

Women know little of the uses of reason their intuitions and prepossessions have much of the character of instincts; and what they of the character of instincts; and what they cannot stumble on in the dark, they rarely dis-cover by any process of calculation. God gave us powers quite sufficient for the spheres he designed us to occupy, and blessed

spheres he designed us to occupy, and D'essed is she who remains contented in that sphere. Immeasurably happier is she who is empress of one heart, than she who rules continents. It is a favorite theory of mine, that only they who have no kingdoms of love over which to preside, are driven to make war upon the beautiful in tutions growing out of the natural inequality

of the sexes.

But pardon my digression—I was betrayed into it unconsciously, and, for myself, I am sure this unsatisfied thirst, this pining and longing and hoping for some imperfectly-outlined good are but the fever-dreams of a heart unpillowed on the bosom of affection.

Where was I?-sitting by the fire in the old

use at nome:
Well, many a time I sat there afterward till deep into the night, always, alone row, for Charley was scarcely hore of an evening, and when he was so, avoided me, or spoke only of commonplaces. My one little effort to make home places and was never renewed, and the spring. was only different from other springs masmuch as Charley assisted more about the labors of the farm, and, though he talked little to me, wore a more cheerful aspect. This gave to my father new zeal, and repairs began which I had never expected to see made in the old

"One afternoon toward the close of March "One atternion toward the close of March, I noticed the widow Wilkinson making her way with brisk steps toward the house of Mr. Richards, arrayed in her tidiest mourning, and carrying a small parcel in her hands; that she contemplated a tea-drinking with Miss Pinchum I could not doubt, and that it would be greatly to the disgust of that notable housekeeper l also felt; but I did not and could harmless designs.
"Once or twice in my visits to the post office,

been limited to a simple exchange of civili-ties, for I adopted a manner, from the day of our casual meeting in the woods, which recog-nised only chance acquaintanceship, and one, too, which I had no desire to cultivate further. I undervalued him because I knew I could case him off and whistle him back at pleasure—a not see any peculiar meaning in his melan-choly and inquiring eyes, and responded to his deeply serious tones with playful and jesting words, of which the meaning was completely

the time I did not consider myself playing a double part, I see now that my conduct will bear no other construction. Well, I have had

rith womanish vanity thinking how pretion of

4 1 160 151 1919 1 Co

ty, it was with the understanding, on our part, of a condescension. In that place, and at that time, there were supposed to be no distinctions in society. Indeed, the hired man or woman in society. Indeed, the hired man or woman was regarded with more deference than the members of the family, and extra-nice dinners members of the family, and extra-nice dinners and suppers were served at such times as the farmers and their wives required assistance; for, till Mr. Richards came among us, we never heard of servants. But our provincial habits were novel to him, who had been born and bred under the influence of the most aristo-oratic portions of our country, though he made at first vigorous efforts at assimilation, and [CHAP, III TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854.

RENEWALS AND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.—WHO

The time has come when we must call upon have good stuff.'

"I lighted two candles, an extravagance with us, used the best table-linen, the prottiest dishes, and all the plate we had, and in all ways made the suppor as enticing as possible.

"Come, mother!' I called, when all was ready, placing the easy-chair for her, but she sat oblivious; and when I repeated my invitation a little louder, she answered she had no occasion for a mouthful. I enumerated the nice variety I had prepared, but she didn't feel as if she could taste of anything. sat oblivious; and when I reposat oblivious; and when I reposition of a section of a section of a section of a section oblivious; and when I report oblivious; and when I report oblivious;

posed to Slavery.

The Era needs a special movement in its favor. Some of its best agents during the last twelve months have diverted their labors to the stablishment of local Anti-Slavery papers. We do not complain of this, but could they not now spare a few weeks to the Era, which has no local support, and must depend alone upon the general interest felt in the vigorous upon the general interest felt in the vigorous maintenance of such a paper at the seat of Government? In brief terms, let us say that, should they succeed in adding to our Weekly list six thousand subscribers, it would not repay the loss we have sustained in undertaking to carry on a Daily Era, although it would enable us to relieve ourselves from the embarrassments in which that has involved us.

Let every agent use his best exertions for the paper. Let every subscriber whose time is about to expire, renew promptly, and send us

the paper. Let every subscriber whose time is about to expire, renew promptly, and send us at least one new name. We reprint our Terms, and shall keep them standing, as a guide to the efforts of our friends: TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

One copy, 1 year, \$2 One copy, 6 months, \$1
Three copies, do., 5 Five copies, do., 5
Ten copies, do., 15 Ten copies, do., 8
Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 conts commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old stab-

a club of five (to old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may by old ones) at \$15, o a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded, by mail, at my risk.

ertificates of deposit.

G. BAILEY. Washington, D. C., 1854.

A SPIRITED POEM.

Our readers will peruse with admiration the oold, graphic, and spirited poem, entitled "The Bandit Brothers," in the National Era of this week. The translator has nebly performed is task, and presented to us, in this his first contribution to our columns, a rare specimen of the beauties of the great Russian The translator is a literary gentleman from Russia, now in this country.

MR. SEWARD'S A DDRESS

"The forces and tender oy of a republic," aprise the theme of the able and eloquer dress of the Hon. Willis m H. Seward, recentdelivered before the P'ai Beta Kappa of Yale dlege, and to be foun'l in the present number f the National Era. It will be welcomed and erused alike with ple asure and profit by every ip elligent reader.

SENATOR CHABE--DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The Association of Alumni of Dartmouth rator for 1855. Mr. Chase, we learn, has acepted the invitation. The Phi Beta Kappa society, which had also nominated Mr. Chase as their orator for viext year, will give place to the Society of the Alumni.

THE PERSIDENT INSULTED

A poor, drunken imbecile, on Saturday last Capitol. Fie was promptly arrested, but soon thereafter dismissed, and handed over to his

riends, at the command of the President. We take pleasure in saying that, when the tory of this incident was related throughout the city, in magnified form, the utmost indigation universally prevailed. The culprit, we are pleased to say, was not a resident of Wash-

HOW TO RUILD THE WASHINGTON WORK.

MENT. We respectfully suggest a plan for raising noney to build the Monument. Let each party in the several States, at the approachin ions, open books of subscription and bo o receive contributions. In this way, a spiri of rivalry will be awakened, which cannot fai to bring every generous emotion into play.

THE WAR POWER .- The Boston Comme "The Constitution does not allow the Pres ot to declare war, nor can Congress author him to do so. His orders to Capt. Holling the Greytown affair, show how infamously and his managers can discover infamously

The corner stone of the Western Pre

The two following articles appeared in | Cuba from the coast of Africa, which has kept Daily National Era of Saturday the 5th down the standard of negro civilization, we re

CLOSE OF THE DAILY NATIONAL BRA.

Supposing Congress would continue in session till the first of September, we announced in our Prospectus that the Daily Era would be continued till that time, or longer, should the session be protracted beyond it. Our wise legislators have done better than we expected; and, as they, in effect, adjourned yesterday, we adjourn to-day. With this number closes the Daily National Era. The names of subscribers will be transferred to the list of the States do they occupy the high social position which they will receive till the first of December next, and which will be more than an equivalent for the fraction due them for the numbers of the Daily they would have been entitled to, had it been continued till the first of September.

We need hardly say that the undertaking has been a costly one, involving us in a pecuniary loss of between four and five thousand dollars. But, we fully counted the cost before legislators have done better than we expected:

we commenced, and have no disposition now o complain. Under the same circumstances, n all its departments and appointments. In our judgment, it would be a greater, and more eneficent work, than to found a dozen colleges, rivalling Yale or Harvard in reputation Meantime we shall henceforth devote our

from the Daily. DAILY PAPER AT WASHINGTON.

Dr. Bailey announces, to-day, the cessation of the Daily Era. This, of course, was to be expected, as, at the commencement, the publin of the Daily was only intended to be

ontinued during the session. The Daily has fallen far short of defraying s own expenses-much farther short of it, ined, than was anticipated—and its publication will not probably be resumed next winter, inless there be manifested a will to support it The question, then, is, Shall there be a daily paper, devoted to the Liberal Cause, in Washington? There are four political dailies all of which derive more or less means of support from the Government. All of them are Pro-Slavery-three of them, intensely Pro-Slavery. Whatever else they may be, they are the or gans of the Slave Power. That aristocratic power has thus four daily papers devoted to its nterests in Washington. Shall not the People-the working masses, the independen thinkers and voters among the professional

and business men-have one? The popular movement now organizing itself over the country for practical resistance to the surpations and aggressions of the Slave Power, and for the restriction of Slavery to State limits and State legislation, and its final eradication by the constitutional action of the Federal and State Governments within their respective spheres, must have a daily paper at Washingon or it cannot have the efficiency it should. We throw out these hints for the considers tion of the liberal press and the friends of Free dom everywhere, and hope that such an inter est will be awakened and manifested that Dr.

Bailey may be induced to resume the Daily at

Those in the interests of Slavery Propagand ism are confident in the expectation that Cuba is to be bought or conquered by the Federal Government at no distant day. It is stated by eading Southern journals, that negotiations are now actively going forward between Mr. Soulé and the Spanish Court, with reference to this subject; and it is believed that the Spansh insurrection will further the design, by bringing the Government of Spain into pecu niary embarrassments, demanding a supply of noney at any sacrifice. It is expected, also, that in the event of the success of the rebels the necessities of the new Government, in like nanner, will constrain it to part with the island of Cuba for "a consideration."

It is true that Mr. Soulé most solemnly d clared in the United States Senate, even after he was looking to the Spanish mission, that he would never consent to pay a dollar for the island; that he looked upon its purchase as dishonoring to the people of Cuba; and that no terms of acquisition were to be thought of, but those of peaceful cession or open revolt. Such was the hollow language of Mr. Soule only a short month or two before he receive the appointment of Minister to Spain. But i any one doubts the readiness of a champion o Slavery to eat his words, in order to pronote the interests of the institution, he shows great ignorance of the true character of the men and their principles. Slavery requires of its votaries that they must act upon the maxims that "the end justifies the means," and that "no faith is to be kept with heretics;" and the man who is not willing to come up to this standard cannot be regarded as "sound on the Slavery question." The passage of the Nebraska Bill, the repudiation of the Declaration of Independence as "a self-evident lie," and the bold advocacy of a revival of the African slave trade, are cases in point, which serve o illustrate the remark. We have seen the honorable men " and the "chivalry" of the South repudiate all the maxims of the fathers of the Constitution, and the compacts into which the North and the South entered, in reington. He is a young man, and said to be a gard to a division of the territories; and we South Carolinian, and respectably connected. can never be surprised at any act of perfidy, any amount of falsehood, or any crime, into which the nation may be precipitated, while it is ruled by the foul spirit of Slavery Propa-

> The tameness with which Northern presse and politicians receive the proposition to purhase Cuba, at a cost of from one to three hundred millions of dollars, at the moment when the South would not consent that the British Provinces should come into the Union without charge to the public treasury, is amazing! It is coolly proposed to buy an Island filled with savage negroes, and more savage Spanish mas-ers, all speaking a different language, and rofessing a different religion from our own, at cost greater than that of the American Royolution; and the domineering slave interest, in the same breath, with unparalleled impudence and effrontery, declare eternal hostility to the aceable annexation of a free, hor ople, although it should not cost the Federa rnment a dollar. Are we a free Repubc. or are we the bond slaves of the three hundred and seventy-five thousand lordly negro

rivers of the South? Some Northern men, even Anti-Slavery men have spoken of the acquisition of Cuba as de-sirable, on the ground that it will bring the Spanish system of Slavery under the human-izing influences of our higher civilization. This, in our judgment, is a great mistake.

With the single exception that a constant stream of barbarism has been pouring into

gard the laws of that Island as far more favor able to the slave than those of our Southern

In Cuba, every slave has the privilege of In Cuba, every slave has the privilege of islative except votes—may be, and probably emancipating himself, by paying a price which does not depend upon the selfish exactions of the masters; but it is either a fixed price, or often influenced at this corrupt fountain of else is fixed in each case by disinterested appraisers. The consequence is, that emancipations are constantly going on, and the free peo-

between our shores and those of Cuba. No sion to present the following reflect man can pretend, that a traffic in Christian suggestions:
"In view of the position of the Island of man can pretend, that a stand better than negroes and mulattoes is a whit better than Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations to complain. Under the same circumstances, and with the means, we should do the same that which is carried on from the coast of Afteriag again. Indeed, so deeply are we impressed with the importance of having a Daily Press here, at the seat of Government, to vindicate the claims and protect the interests of Freedom, that, were we a millionaire, we is less criminal than the infamous domestic is less criminal than the coast of Afteriations.

Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that and other interests, it is vain to expect that and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these states, can long the coast of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial and other interests, would establish permanently, and maintain at trade. The latter, equally with the former, our expense, such a Press, making it complete disregards all the most sacred and endearing ties of family, of parent and child, and of hus band and wife. None but the vilest dema gogues in politics, or hypocrites in religion, will tian people of the United States are willing to see a three-fold augmentation of this infernal elves more assiduously to the Weekly Nationtraffic, they should never listen to the proposial Era, hoping, by the increase of its subscription of annexing Cuba while Slavery continu tion list, to repair in time the losses sustained there and here in its present form.

Demagogues will pretend that the annexa tion of Cuba will stop the African slave trade: and in this way they hope to satisfy the con sciences of Northern men. But do we not see the champions of Slavery demanding the revival of the African slave trade even for this Continent? And although some of them scruple a little on this point, because they fear that its odium may injure more practicable and pressing schemes, will they not, after acuiring Cuba, demand the continuance of the frican slave trade, which already exists, as inlispensable? They are endeavoring to acquire the Amazon valley, for the purpose of carryng Slavery to it; and with such a demand for aves as will follow, it is the height of credulity to believe that the conscience of the ruling ass in the South will higgle at the idea of reviving all the horrors of the slave trade. gainst which the good men of this country nd of England have contended for seventy ears, and which is now nearly destroyed. We intend to advert to this subject of the slave trade again in a day or two, and we shall show that events are rapidly tending to

DEATH OF SAMUEL LEWIS.

The telegraph has announced the death of SAMUEL LEWIS, and the intelligence is conirmed by the Cincinnati Gazette, which states that he died at his residence, in Green Township, near Cincinnati, on Friday, July 28th, at half past twelve, afternoon.

This news, though not unexpected, will fill any thousand hearts with sadness.

Long known as an earnest and devoted Long known as an earnest and devoted friend of popular education, Mr. Lewis had large claims upon the confidence and gratitude to the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarrass the operations the Hughes School are substantial monuments of his intelligent zeal in that cause; while the laws of Ohio for the establishment and regulation of common schools, which he was accusmed to call "the People's Colleges," will bear to posterity the impress of his liberal wisdom and humane patriotism.

In 1841, Mr. Lewis took an active part in he organization of the Liberty Party of Ohio, and was ever a true and faithful friend of human freedom. He was deeply impressed with the great wrong and evil of Slavery, and this nviction was the primary spring of his po litical action. He believed slaveholding to be crime, and all who sustained it by legislation ither directly as law-makers, or indirectly a lectors of law-makers, to be partakers in the wilt. He therefore embraced heartily the damental idea of the Liberty Party, name v: the divorce of the General Government om Slavery, by repeal of all national laws hrough which it is upheld, and by such posiive legislation as may be needed to effect the

In 1846, Mr. Lewis was nominated by the iberty Party as its candidate for Governor of Ohio, and received a vote beyond its numerical trength. In 1852, he was again nominased as candidate by the Free Soil Convention, hough against his own earnestly expressed re onstrances; and in 1853 he was again prevailed on to allow his name to be proposed for she same office, by the Independent Democraey; and, on the last occasion, received over fifty housand votes. Few men have contributed so such, in speech and writing, to deepen and strengthen the intelligent and earnest Anti-Slavery sentiment which characterizes the people of Ohio.

As a friend of Temperance, Mr. Lewis was lso distinguished. He espoused the cause when its friends were few, and was a wise, ealous, and active friend of it, as long as he

In religion, Mr. Lewis was a devout men per of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Comnencing life as the cabin-boy of a Massachuetts coasting vessel, and passing through various employments until he became a highly re spected member of the Cincinnati bar, he was ever distinguished by fidelity to early religious convictions; and when he retired from the bar, after a few years' practice, he became a ocal preacher of the Church of his childhood and died in its communion.

We regret that we cannot, in this sketch, d ore ample justice to the merits of the emi ent citizen whose loss we deplore. But we are obliged to write from general recollection and have neither time nor materials for that full account which we should be glad to give of so instructive a life. We hope that a prope nemoir will be prepared and published, that in the mean time this brief notice will be accepted as some evidence of our true appreci ation of the man, the philanthropist, and the Christian.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has written etter, in which he defines his position on the Nebraska-Kansas bill. Like General Millson, he opposed it on Southern grounds, and par icularly with reference to the Eadger provis Mr. Wise is spoken of as a candidate for Gov ernor, and is particularly anxious not to be erstood at the present time.

DEATH OF CAPT. VAN BUREN.-We regret o learn, by the most recent advices from Texas, that Captain Van Buren, who was wor

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

In the Senate, August 1st, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Mason, and adopted, to which the following response was made, eo instanti!
Resolutions, bills, and reports—all things legislative except votes—may be, and probably are, manufactured at the Presidential mansion.

ble adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congres may grant, to insure the observance of our jus

may grant, to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for lujuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our fag. In an-ticipation of that contingency, thich I car-neetly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to de-mand." The two Houses of Congress may have an hicipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of its adjourn-

move past causes of complaint, and afford tter security for tranquillity and justice i the future.

I am constrained to say that such is not th act. The formal demand for immediate rep aration in the case of the Black Warrior. stead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to cal rth a justification of the local authorities

Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish Government it-Meanwhile, information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character, was received, to the effect that preparation was making within the limits of the United States by private individuals, under military organization, for a descent upon the island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that colony from the deminion of Spain. International comity, the bligation of treaties, and the express provisions of law, alike required, in my jutive should be exerted to prevent the consur mation of such a violation of positive law, and of that good faith, on which, mainly, the ami-cable relations of neighboring nations must

an open issue in this country upon the policy In conformity with these convictions of pub lic duty, a proclamation was issued, to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in this behalf of the proper officers of the Government. No provocation whatever can justif private expeditions of hostility against a coun try at peace with the United States. The power to declare war is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a re sort to ultimate measures of redress.

> f the one and usurp the powers of I have only to add, that nothing has arisen ince the date of my former message, to dis ense with the suggestions therein contained, outhing the propriety of provisional measures

Washington, August 1, 1854. THE COUNTRY INTO WHICH "SLAVERY CAN-NOT ENTER."

The Weston (Missouri) Argus recently co ained the following advertisement:

"Two Hundred Dollars Reward .- We are authorized, by responsible men in this neigh-borhood, to offer the above reward for the aprehension and safe delivery into the hands of Thayer, a leading and ruling spirit among the Abolitionists of New York and New England, recently appointed as a special agent by the nurderers of Batchelder, in Boston, to preceed to Kansas, for the purpose of examining that Territory, and making selections of such por-tions as will suit for the settlement of twenty thousand Abolitionists—including, of course, the nullifiers of the Fugitive Slave Law, the rescuers of the slave Shadrach, and the murder-ers of Batchelder, a U. S. deputy marshal, in he discharge of his duty. "Said Eli Thayer is a representative of the

higher law doctrines,' and deputed by the wealthy Abolitionists of New York city, Boson, and other cities, to 'make way' Abolition paupers, thieves, and murderers, who are to settle Kansas, for and in behalf of the worthy employers and colleagues in iniquity of said Thayer.

"Now, therefore, it behooves all good citi-

zens of Kansas Territory, and the State of Misouri, to watch the advent of this agent of Ablitionism; to arrest him and deal with h such a manner as the enormity of his crimes and injquities shall seem to merit. Represent-ing all the Abolitionists, he consequently bears all their sins, and the blood of Batchelder is upon his head, crying aloud for expiation at the hands of the people. "We would counsel moderation, but let him

aid Thayer, carry back to his 'Abolition con said I hayer, carry back to his Abouton confederates, of New England, such evidence, on his person, as will be an admonition ever hereafter for them not to meddle with our peace, our institutions, and our rights under the Constitution of the country. Watch the move ments of Eli Thayer, and give him a warm re

The following, from the Lynchburg (Va. Republican, is a fair sample of the comments of the Southern press upon this subject:

"This is commencing in the right way, and but few if any Abolitionists will dare enter the Territory, well knowing as they do the consequences.

"But for the Ordinance of 1787, the whole Northwestern Territory would have been slave.

holding.
"Whilst in the free States population "Whise in the free States population con-denses, in the slave States it diffuses itself over a greater space, and is always seeking new outlets. Although the Northern States have received immense accessions to their population by emigration, and the South comparatively little, yet we have diffused our population and

s over one-third r

We have information from a credible source that a proposition has recently been made to the three nations, the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, to form a State out of the territory occupied by these semi-civilized tribes, admitting them as citizens. This proposal was acompanied by an offer to build them a handsom State House at the expanse of the Genera Government, and to bestow certain other ad-vantages. The offer came from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was sancti by the Executive of the Federal Government The evident design was to form another slave State, as there are large numbers of slaves held by all these tribes. But the proposal was rejected by the Cherokees, for the reason that it would place them upon the same level with other tribes not so far advanced in civiliza-

(Tenn.) Whig, has raised the flag of the Hon. ford was deserted, the inhabitants going in John Bell for the Presidency.

In consequence of the discovery, Port Orford was deserted, the inhabitants going in quest of the gold.

THE EXODUS FOR KANSAS AND NEBRASKA. A highly respectable citizen of Adams county, Illinois, in writing to a friend in this city.

We hear from Iowa, that Bates, the Nebras a-Hunker candidate for Governor, is likely to defeated; and that, in any event, the an Vebraska men will hold the balance of pow Nebraska men will hold the balance of power in the Legislature. It is thought that Governor Hempstead, the Nebraska candidate for Congress in the Dubuque district, will be beaten by Thorington, Anti-Slavery "Fusionist." In the first district, among the emigrants from the South, the Nebraska candidate, say our letters, will be sure to succeed.

A correspondent writes: "The Benton idea is taking strong root in the West. Were we Old Bullion would poll three-fourths of the votes to have our election of President to-morrow, in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and Northern Iowa."—N. Y. Eve. Post, Aug. 5.

"The Baptists number, in Eastern Virginia These figures may be correct. The Baptist enomination of Christians has surely done much good for the African race in many of our States. But, as none of the white people of that denomination live in adultery, would it not be well for them all to unite, in a compliance with the requirements of their religion and shield the negro from the necessity temptation of doing so? It is a mockery religion, to call men and women Baptists, who disregard the primary mandates of Christian nent, and that our relations with Spain would

A riot occurred, Aug. 2d, in Thirteent street, New York. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Malony, a Catholic priest, went to see the sick wife of an Irishman named Calligan. Permission to see her was refused by Calligan. and, on the priest's insisting, he received a severe blow. Some twenty or thirty Irishmen soon assembled, and Malony was badly injured Twelve arrests were subsequently made.

cluded between Brigham Young and the Pap, Utah, and Pawnee Indians, which provide that on no occasion whatever are Indians t make an attack on Americans or Mormons, and that they will use all their influence to prevent depredations on the property of emigrants or settlers. The weather had been unusually A citizen of Roxbury, Massach

has brought suit against Mayor Smith, the U States Marshal, and other officers, for injuries sustained during the rendition of Burns. The damages are laid at \$20,000. The Whigs of the sixth Congressi

of Calais, for Congress. He was Speaker of the last House of Representatives of Maine. Hon. Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia Minister to Austria, it is said, is on his wa

district of Maine have nominated Noah Smith

home, and intends to resign his position. F. D. Hurlbut, one of the oldest ar nost extensive merchants in New York, and Thomas Washington, of Jefferson county, Va.,

a grand nephew of General Washington, died

in that city yesterday. The value of the Shawnee Furnace roperty, at Columbia, Pennsylvania, destroy ed by fire, July 28th, is reported to be \$40,000.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA FRANKLIN PIERCE. LATER FROM GREYTOWN.

The United States mail steamship Star the West arrived at New York on Monday morning, from San Juan de Nicaragua, with two weeks later intelligence from California She brings 435 passengers, and \$663,875 in

gold on freight. The cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, and Columbia, have again been visited by terribly destructive fires. The aggregate losses, it is believed, will exceed \$1,200,000—only a por tion of which is covered by insurance.

The news from the mines continues to be an interesting character. Several new workings had been undertaken.

Business of nearly all kinds was dull. The prices of all descriptions of produce were deing items of news from San Juan.

The inhabitants of San Juan had returned and had commenced the work of rebuildin the town. The most influential of its form

citizens had left for other places.

The English brig of war Espeigle had as rived at San Juan. She had been despatched by the English Admiral at Jamaica for the r lief of the citizens of San Juan. Commander Jolley, of her Majesty's scho ner Bermuda, has declared Greytown to martial law, and has blockaded the port. The English brig of war Espeigle holds Punta Arenas, and her commander says that it is a part of San Juan, and that he will

hold it, as security, until some arrangem are made between the Governments Britain and the United States. The greatest excitement prevailed at Kingston, Jamaica, relative to the destruction of Greytown by the Cyane.
It is reported that the English and French
Admirals have sent a frigate in pursuit of the

A steamer was instantly despatched to Hali-fax, with the intelligence of the bombardment of San Juan.
The English mail steamer Teviot, English

brig of war Espeigle, and H. M. schooners Bermuda and Liberty, were at San Juan when the Star of the West left. The Great Fires in California .- On the 11th of July, San Francisco was visited by another terribly destructive fire. The fire broke out in the Golden Gate Hotel.

The whole number of buildings between sixty and seventy—eighteen of are hotels or large boarding houses. The loss is estimated at \$300,000 city of Sacramento, and, before the flames could be subdued, twelve blocks of buildings were wholly or partially consumed. The loss On the 10th of July, nearly the whole town

Miscellaneous News—The equattement has nearly subsided. The crops in all parts of the State give prom

of Columbia, Calavar county, was destroyed by

The crops in all parts of the State give promise of a large yield.

The immigrants over the plains commence to come in, in considerable numbers.

The Transit Company's river boat, Isaac C.
Lea, was lost off Cape Ontario on the 3d July.

Crow saved.

Markets continue drooping. Prices of all

articles lower.
With the exception of three houses, the entire town of Minnesots, in Nevada county, was destroyed by fire on the 30th of July.
Loss, \$50,000. On the same day, 1,400 acres of whe

buildings were also consumed.

Very rich diggings have been discovered in Coquille river, forty miles from Port Orford, Oregon.

In consequence of the discovery, Port Or-

Legislature of Illinois, in 1853, pe a law prohibiting any colored man from en-tering that State, upon pain of being sold at auction, to any one who would pay the most for his servile labor. This execrable edict, which was passed by the Douglas-clique, in utter opposition to the sentiments of the peoutter opposition to the sentiments of the peo-ple, is a nullity in the northern part of the State, and has always been so; still, it remains upon the statute book, blotting and blurring the fair fame of the Commonwealth. Illinois upon the statute book, blotting and blurring the fair fame of the Commonwealth. Illinois seems, at last, however, to have looked seriously at the position to which Douglas and his minions have reduced her; and her citizens are now acting in a manner that is not at all gratifying to "Stephen A." and his body guard. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, and Mr. Codding, have recently been addressing the people of Illinois, and their speeches have been everywhere listened to by large assemblages of people, and received with the utmost enthusiasm. These indications of the popular feeling are not very gratifying to the postmas-

From the Worcester Spy

enthusiasm. These indications of the pofeeling are not very gratifying to the po ters and other consumers of the public swill, and they cometimes valorously throw them-selves before the current, and try to stem it; with what success they do so, the following, from the Chicago Tribune, will show: "At Alton, there was the silence of the Sabbath hour, the streets deserted, no teams or

people from the country to trade, for fear of the cholera, yet Mesers. Clay and Codding addressed an audience of fifteen hundred from the steps of the Madison Mill. The postmas-ter, English, defended the Administration; and ter, English, defended the Administration; and in doing so, was compelled to claim the Nebraska scheme 'as a secret movement of Pierce and Douglas for the abolition of slavery; and unless it was so, he would repudiate the Administration' "At Quincy, Kimball's Hall was crowded t

hear Clay in the afternoon, and Codding in the evening. The leading minds of this growing city were present at each of the meetings. Like success and great enthusiasm attended the gatherings in lows and at Rock Island." THE CASE OF BOOTH, IN WISCONSIN -- OUT

readers will remember that S. M. Booth, of Milwaukie, was recently arrested for aiding in the rescue of a fugitive slave. It was upon a question which grew out of his arrest which led to the decision of the Supreme Court of that State that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional. Immediately after that decision was published, Mr. Booth was again ar rested, and, refusing to give the bail, he en-deavored to get out a writ of habeas corpus. In regard to this application, the Milwaukie

Sentinel says:

"Argument in support of the application
was offered by Gen. Payne. On Saturday the court overruled the application, upon the ground that the jurisdiction of the United States court had already attached, and they therefore declined to interfere. In this decision we understand the court to have been unanimous. We presume that Mr. Booth will now give bail, and stand his trial upon the The Reciprocity Treaty was ratified by

the Senate by a vote of 32 to 11. EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Among the Executive appointments, recent y confirmed by the Senate, are the following: Francis A. Chenoweth, of the Territory of

Washington, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in that Territory, vice Victor Monroe, removed from the Territory.

Wm. H. Emory, of the U. States army, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States to run the boundary line between the United States and the Mexican Republic, according to the treatment of 20th December 1862 to the treaty of 30th December, 1853. ernor of the Territory of Nebraska.

Charles H. Mason, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

John A. Wheeler, of North Carolina, to be Minister Resident of the U. States to Nica-

ragua.

John L. Marling, of Tennessee, to be Minis ter Resident of the U. States to Guatemala. Wm. Grayson Mann, of the District of Co-. Claude Jones, of Missouri, to be Attor-

ney for New Mexico, vice Wm. resigned.

John E. Warren, of Minnesota, to be Attor

Garland Hunt, of Kentucky, Indian Agent R. H. Lansdale, of Washington Territory, be Agent for the Indians in said Territory. Aquila Jones, of Indiana, to be Agent for Indians in Washington Territory.

LATEST EUROPEAN BEWS The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived a New York on Sunday night, August 6th, hav-

ing left Liverpool on the 26th July The Liverpool cotton market was stead rices unchanged.
Flour has declined 1s. per barrel; when 3d.; and corn, 1s.

The Manchester trade was more satisfactors

Consols closed at 92½ a 92½. Money easy Affa Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, had died o apoplexy.

The War.—The Turkish army remains close to the Danuba. They have a force of almost sixty thousand.

Prince Gortschakoff has announced his in-

tion of defending Moldavia and Wallachia with 200,000 men.

The Greeks had attempted the assassination of Lord Raglan, the English commander-in-chief. The ringleader was seized and hung. Capt. Parker, of the English war steamer

and Wallachia.

There is little news from the seat of war

Everything was apparently deferred, waiting the action of Austria. Prussia is more than ever disposed to hold aloof from the Western Powers, and to favor Russia.

The Anglo-French forces had not yet met
the enemy. Gortschakoff announces that he
is determined to hold the Principalities on the

part of Russis, with 200,000 men if necessary.

At Frankfort, on the 23d, the Germanic Die acceded to the Austro-Prussian treaty alliance. The vote was 16 in favor to 1 against the mo-tion. The dissenting vote was from Mecklenlt was officially stated, in both Houses of th

British Parliament, that the Car had determined to maintain possession of the Principalities, and that Austria was irrevocably resolved to forcibly expel the Russians. Immediate an to forcibly expel the Russians. Immediate and decisive results were confidently anticipated.

Spain.—Advices from Madrid, to the 29th rlt., state that the city was quiet, although covered with barricades. The Junta, distrusting the Queen's promises, had resolved to hold its own until the arrival of Esparter and the own until the arrival of Esparte arming of the National Guards. was expected with the troops of Gen. Blazer, who had joined him.

The Queen besought Espartero to form a

Government.

The barricade fighting continued in Madrid on the 18th and 19th.

Queen Christina, with some of her most obnoxious followers, fled into France, the people demanding her head.

All the chief cities had joined the insurrection. The Carlist guerillas were up in Navarre. Gen. San Miguel had been named Minister.

England.—Parliament had voted the extra war credit of three million sterling.

The mother of Ledru Rollin, the French Republican, is dead, in England.

publican, is dead, in England.

The U. States sloop of war Preble was at Spithead.

Italy.—A revolution broke out in Parma on the 23d. The people fired from the roofs of the houses upon the troops. No details were known. Throughout Italy the state of public feeling

n, 1,400 acres of wheat were in Vaca Valley. Twelve consumed.

The French garrison at Rome nos and Moden but were suppressed.

New York, August 2.—In the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, last evening, in the course of some exciting words between a Southern gentleman, named Dr. Graham, and a gentleman recently returned from California, by the name of Lowrie was killed.

The families of both the combatants were inmates of the St. Nicholas Hotel at the time the affray took place.

The steamship Hermann arrived at this port at noon, from Bremen, via Southampton. Her news is not as late as that brought by the Canada.

Canada.

Another excessively hot day. Thermometer at one o'clock, 96. There is no abatement in the ravages of the cholers.

The steamship Indiana arrived last evening with Havre dates to the 16th ult.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2 - Several cases of yel low fever have been taken to the Hospital at Norfolk, brought by a French steamer, whose officers gave a false report of the health of the

vessel on their arrival. essel on their arrival.

Flour here is heavy, and wheat dull. Corn, 65 a 70 cents. Stocks improved. Cotton un changed.

A severe storm occurred at Buffalo last

night. Many vessels were damaged

Boston, Aug. 4.—The Whigs of Boston opposed to the fusion of the Whig party with the Free Soil party, appointed delegates to the Whig State Convention, to meet August 15th ST. John's, N. B., Aug. 2.- During the 24 hours ending August 1, were twenty-s deaths by cholera in this city.

New York, August 4.-The report of tha Franklin Hospital states that, during the last twenty four hours, ten cases of cholera were received, two died, and six were cured. In the Mott street Hospital, six were received the

Boston, Aug. 4 .- Capt. Lovett, of the clipper White Swallow, from Philadelphia for Boston, died on board his ship yesterday, of the RICHMOND, VA., AUGUST 5 .- Despatches

from Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Nor-folk, and other points in North Carolina, show large Whig gains, leaving no doubt of the elec tion of Dockery for Governor, by considerable majority. The Whigs gain largely in tha NEW YORK, August 5 .- General Barrundia

Minister from Honduras, is dead.

The U. States mail steamer Pacific, with 113 passengers and nearly \$1,000,000 in species sailed to-day. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 5 .- A man by the name of Capt. McDonald, of the Grey Eagle,

who landed 600 slaves at Cuba not long since

was arrested this morning, and taken before the United States Commissioner, on the charge of slave piracy. One of the witnesses (a boy) makes oath to certain facts, which are clear as to his guilt. The testimony in the case is progressing Boston, August 5 .- The schooner J. H. Roscoe, from Cape Haytien, for Boston, went ashore on Cape Cod. Crew saved.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 5.— Hawkins & Brother's Girard flouring mill, situated on North Ninth street, has been burnt. Loss, \$30,000. It is rumored that there has been another

defalcation in the melting department of the

mint.

A firm largely engaged in the West India New York, August 5 .- The Albany Transcript of this afternoon says, that since Wednes. day there have been eighty-six cases of cholera twenty-eight of which were fatal.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 5 .- Total number of deaths in this city for the week ending at noon to day, 1,133; from cholera, 286—93 of the latter were on Ward's Island. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 5 .- Mayor Conrad

preme Court, making tavern keepers only hable to a fine of four dollars for keeping open on lumbia, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Brazil.

But a fine of rich and over the sunday; but will, in every instance, bind over the keeper of the house when it is disorderly. PHILADELPHIA, August 5 .- Total number of

eaths in this city during the week, 468; from BALTIMORE, AUGUST 7 .- The unfavorable advices received by the steamer Atlantic, in relation to the English market for breadstuffs, have had a depressing effect on our market No gales of flour reported this morning—nei ther buyers nor sellers disposed to operate Wheat—sales of 20,000 bushels of white s \$1 53 a \$1.62. Corn -sales of 22 000 bushel white, at 71 cents; yellow, 72 cents. Oats-sales of 5 000 bushels at 30 a 40 cents.

RALEIGH, AUGUST 5 .- For the Legislature so far as heard from, the Whigs have gained five, and lost six; and General Dockery, Whig, for Governor, as far as heard from, has gained about 500 over Kerr's vote at the last guber-natorial election, when beaten by Reid, Dem. The impression prevailing in Raleigh is, that Bragg, Dem., is elected by between 1,000 and 000 majority, and that the Democrats have

the Legislature. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 5 .- Another robbery of a pretty heavy amount has been discovered in the Mint here. The offender is an employee, who report says has been allowed to escape, af ter the Negus fashion.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 5 .- Flour dull-5,000 hief. The ringleader was some Capt. Parker, of the English war steamer Firebrand, was killed by the enemy at Sulina.

Three interpreters of the British army have been found guilty of corresponding with the name and shot.

Southern, bushels offered—sales mixed, at 63 on, white, at 73 cents; yelllow, at 80 cents. Sales of oats at 42 cents; yelllow, at 80 cents. Sales of oats at 42 cents; Provisions firmer. Go oeries unchanged. Cotton dull. Stocks de wassed. Money stringent. barrels offered—sales of State, \$6 31 a \$7 18: Southern, \$8.50 a \$8.87. Wheat — 1000 bushels offered—prices unchanged. Com— 30,000 bushels offered—sales mixed, at 63 ck;

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 5.—The flour market continues dull. Howard street is held at \$8; City Mills at \$7.50. Wheat-12,000 bus offered; sales of white, common to good, \$1.50 to \$1.70; choice at \$1.80; red, good to prime, at \$1.50 to \$1.65. Corn-9 000 bush offered; sales of white at 71 to 74 cents; ye low at 70 to 72 cents. Oats-5,000 bushel offered; sales at 40 to 42 cents. Whiskey, is barrels, at 33 cents. Butter-sales at 12 to 1 ents in kegs; roll at 15 to 18 cents.

The cholera still continues to prevail at the almshouse, but there is none in the city.

Died at his residence in Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, New York, on the 1st inst., John LP LAND ROUNDS, aged 30 years. He was an upcompromising philanthropist, and a friend and advocate of human freedom, as well as a devout Christian, and his mortal exit was qui and peaceful.

FREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS OF PERS. For Governor-David Potts. For Supreme Judge-William

For Canal Commissioner-George R. Ridd FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Free Democratic State Central

At a meeting of the Free Democratic State Central
Committee, held in Philadelphia, August Ist, the fellowing resolution was adopted:
"That a Free Democratic Mass Convention be held
at Harrisburg on the 30th day of August instant, is
consider the policy and duty of the Free Democratic
party in the presont crisis, unless there should be a
People's Mass Convention of those opposed to the st
gressions of Slavery, as proposed at meetings lating
held in Tiogs county and elsewhere, called about
that time, in which event the Free Democracy will
assemble at the time and place selected for such Convention."

t position of parties in this State; the necessity gorous and united action on the part of those sire to interpose effectually to resist the slams troachments of the Slave Power—these are circu-nces which call loudly upon every friend of fee confidence in any course of action

Philadelphia, August 2, 1854

PHI BETA KA BY WILL A political disco-out of place at a c groves. Neverthel a prince brought se any place, be unbe regards universal p of human life. Nations are intel for the ends of the

provement of man decline. Their ph byious, always tainly we cannot rial condition of said Burke, sadly of Commons, just think I can trace try to the single s the whole of our their bearings an Trace on a ma United States, as of Versailles, in she locked up s the only possible regions and the sissippi river to

as the southern and thus shut th or otherwise to how the massiv to south, dividing markets; and the and markets, but merce. Were not confining the Un the whole and ea becoming a form jealousies. They largely divided th them. The Unite maritime nation, make that hem said to his coun villages to nations The United Sta betook themsel broad realm lay to the adventur European ports wards, their wella season of gene carriers for the a moment the im sition on the coar of the Province o

twenty years after ed the exclusive and, descending that coast, east surrounded by the She therefore, for idas, and retired sea coast of the begin at that rive The course of the Spain was exhauste Colonies, inspired b States, and sustain and entered int passage from the The n necessarily have with the inland firmest possible there was in the for a model, nor ject one. The r been perfected in the United Stat

alone had adec

claimed the power ments. Private

great national

works within thei wholly or in part equally or more lirect taxation erto, although son great enterprise v other States, acc ties and convicti co-operated. By canavigation of Chesa of Maryland at Co we have opened a phia and New Y Delaware with th we have given acce the Hudson to two navigation of the H the Hudson to Lake near its eastern terr opened one from the bor on that lake a n the opposite shorom Lake Ontario

branch of the Sus trade gathered channels, while is with Lake Erie at great lake are the learner system. Cana the State of Penns ati, with Lake E and again the Ohio with Lake Erie, the Lake Su even internal comm with the other gre Falls of St. Mary;

canals is five thousal nland coasts thus a channels excee

s had to

his port n. Her by the

evening.

spital at r, whose . Corn, otton unfalo last

oston oparty with ust 15th. g the 24

ort of the d. In the

f the clipia for Bosay, of the

ville, Nor of the elec ly in the Barrundia, c, with 113 in specie, an by the rey Eagle, long since, ken before the charge ses (a boy) re clear as ressing. oner J. H. oston, went

lawkins & situated on arnt. Loss,

een another ment of the West India

bany Transs of cholera,

number of ing at noon —93 of the

ayor Conrad on of the Su-ers only lia-ping open on

468; from

Atlantic, in breadstuffs,

our market.

rning-ne

000 bushele

its. Oate-

Legislature,

h, has gained a last guber-r Reid, Dem. leigh is, that n 1,000 and

cerate have

ther robbery n discovere

But the United States yet needed a northern passage from their western valleys to the Atlantic ocean. The new channel to be opened must necessarily have connections, natural or artificial, with the inland rivers and lakes. An internal trade ramifying the country was a necessary basis for commerce, and it would constitute the firmest possible national union. Practically, there was in the country neither a camal to serve for a model, nor an envireer connectent to prothere was in the country neither a canal to serve for a model, nor an engineer competent to project one. The railroad invention had not yet been perfected in Europe, nor even conceived in the United States. The Federal Government alone had adequate resources, but, after long consideration and some unprofitable experiments, it not only disavowed the policy, but also disclaimed the power of making internal improvements. Private capital was unavailable for great national enterprises. The States were not convinced of the wisdom of undertaking singly works within their own borders which would be wholly or in part useless, unless extended beyond wholly or in part useless, unless extended beyond them by other States, and which, even although they should be useful to themselves, would be equally or more beneficial to States which refused or neglected to join in their construction. More-over, the only source of revenue in the States was over, the only source of revenue in the States was direct taxation—always unreliable in a popular to Government—and they had no established credits, at home or abroad. Nevertheless, the people comprehended the exigency, and their will opened a way through all these embarrassments. The State of New York began, and she has hitherto, although sometimes faltering, prosecuted this great enterprise with unsurpassed fidelity. The other States, according to their respective abilities and convictions of interest and duty, have co-operated. By canals we have extended the havigation of Chesapeake bay to the coal-fields of Maryland at Cumberland, and also by the way of Columbia to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, By canals, also, we have united Chesapeake bay with the Delaware river, and have, with alternating railroads, connected that river with

31 a \$7 18; ed. Corn—
ed, at 63 cts.;
cents. Sales
irmer. GroStocks deflour market held at \$8; alternating railroads, connected that river with the Ohio river and with Lake Erie. By canals we have opened a navigation between Philadel-phia and New York, mingling the waters of the Delaware with those of the Raritan. By canals we have given access from two several ports on the Hudson to two different coal-fields in Penn-streams. to good, at red, good to 9 000 bushels 4 cents; yel-000 bushels Whiskey, in ess at 12 to 14 its. revail at the ne city. rgh, Jefferson st., John Le-e was an un-a friend and well as a de-tit was quiet S OF PENN-M. Stephenge R. Riddle. NVENTION. e State Central

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 10, 1854.

MILL MATERIAL STATES AND AUGUST 10, 1854.

MILL MATERIAL

curtain discloses to us here! and how sublime the pacific part assigned to us!

"The Eastern nations sink, their glory ends, And Empire rises where the sun descends."

But, restraining the imagination from its desire to follow the influences of the United States in their future progress through the Manillas, and along the Indian coast, and beyond the Persian Gulf, to the far-off Mozambique, let us dwell for a moment on the visible results of the national aggrandizement at home. Wealth has everywhere increased, and has been equalized with much success in all the States, new as well as old. Ingrandizement at home. Wealth has everywhere increased, and has been equalized with much success in all the States, new as well as old. Industry has been persevering in opening newly discovered resources, and bringing forth their treasures, as well as in the establishment of the productive arts. The Capitol, which at first seemed too pretentious, is extending itself northward and southward upon its noble terrace, to receive the representatives of new in-coming States. The departments of Executive administration continually expand under their lofty arches and behind their lengthening colonnades. The Federal city, so recently ridiculed for its ambitious solitudes, is extending its broad avenues in all directions, and, under the hands of native artists, is taking on the graces, as well as the fullness, of a capital. Where else will you find authority so august as in a Council composed of the Representaives of thirty States, attended by ambassadors from every free city, every republic, and every court, in the civilized world? In near proximity and in intimate connection with that capital, a metropolis has arisen, which gathers, by the agency of canals, of railroads, and of coastwise navigation, the products of industry in every form throughout the North American States, as well

wich islands take alarm lest by annexation they may themselves be reduced to slavery. The people of the Canadas hesitate because they disapprove the modifications of the principles of equality of men and of equality of States in favor of slaveholding States, which were admitted in

the Federal Constitution.

What is the moral to be drawn from the physical progress of the United States? It is, that the strongest bonds of cohesion in society are com-merce and gratitude for protected freedom. While the majestic progress of the United States is no longer denied as a fact, it is, never-States is no longer denied as a fact, it is, never-theless, too generally regarded as purely acci-dental, and likely to cease through a want of corresponding intelligence and virtue. The prin-ciple assumed in this reasoning is just. A nation deficient in intelligence and virtue is an ignoble one, and no ignoble race can retain an enlarged one, and no ignoble race can retain an enlarged empire. But examination will show that the facts assumed are altogether erroneous. In order to prove that we are deficient in intelligence, the monuments of ancient and modern nations, all of whom have either completed their courses or passed the middle point, are arrayed before us, and we are challenged to exhibit similar monuments of equal merit on the part of the United States; as if time was not an essential condition of achievement and as if also circumstances

wich Islands, those influences have already effected, not only such a regeneration of the natives, but also a political organization, which is bringing that important commercial station directly under our protection. Those influences have opened the ports of Japan, and secured an intercopene opened the ports of China, but have a last opened of an hundred and fifty years. The same influences have not only procured for us access to the five principal ports of China, but have also generated a revolution there, which promises to bring the three hundred and influence.

It is the fort of the Rocky Mountains of the Federal Union, enjoying its procured for expension of the Federal Union, enjoying its procured for the secure and with flavor upon the approach of a power that will leave them in full endo

gang, and the grooving and planing machines for cleaning his cotton, and he invented the gin for harvesting his wheat, and he invented the reaper. He needed mechanical force to navigate his long rivers and broad lakes, and he converted the steam engine into a marine power. He needed despatch in communicating intelligence, and he placed his lightning-rod horizontally, and beating it into a wire, converted it into a writing telegraph.

Fifty years ago, there was no American Science

and no American Literature. Now, there is an American tenancy in every intellectual department, and none acknowledge its presence and usefulness more freely than those whose fame ha least to fear from competition.

It seems to me that this intellectual develop ment of the United States is due chiefly to the adoption of the great idea of universal emulation Our Constitutions and laws open every depart ment of human enterprise and ambition to al citizens, without respect to birth, or class, or con dition, and steadily though cautiously exert power quite effective in preventing any accidenta social inequality from becoming fixed and per

There still remains the question, whether the

and the limited ratios and the second last own with the control of the second last own with the second last own with

fills our own with a broad and glowing light. "Let not your King and Parliament in one, "Much less apart, mistake themselves for that "Which is most worthy to be thought upon, "Nor think they are essentially the State." I Let them not fancy that the authority Conferr'd, are to set up a majesty, Or a power or a glory of their own;
But let them know it was for a deeper life

Which they but represent: That there's on earth a yet auguster thing, 'Veil'd though it be, than Parliament or King. Gentlemen, you are devoted to the pursuit o nowledge, in order that you may impart it to the State. What Fenelon was to France, you are to your country. Before you teach, let me enjoin upon you to study well the capacity and the disposition of the American People. I have tried to prove to you only that they are youthful, vigorous, and apt, and, therefore, that they are worthy, and will make noble uses of your best instructions. he State. What Fenelon was to France, you are

VETO OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. The following message was on Friday re ceived by the House of Representatives. Its import was understood, but it was not read prior to the adjournment:

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1854. To the House of Representatives:
I have received the bill entitled "An ac

making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion, of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law." It reaches me in the expiring hours of the session, and time does not allow full opportunity for examining and considering its pre-visions, or of stating at length the reasons which forbid me to give it my signature. It belongs to that class of measures which are

it has been said that the proceedings before the Commissioner do not determine the ques-tion of freedom or slavery, that the fugitive is only sent back to the Seate from which he is alleged to have escaped; and when he reache there, he is a freeman or a slave, as his statu shall be determined by the local law. It i further said that these proceedings are analogous to those by which the fugitive from jus-tice is delivered up, to be taken to the State from which he has escaped; that a person may be arrested by virtue merely of indict-ment, founded on an efficient, made before a magistrate, charging him with treason, felony magistrate, charging him with treason, felony, or other erime, committed in in some other State; and that, upon the production of a copy of the indictment or affiliavit certified as authentic by the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State or Territory from which he fled, he shall be delivered up, to be taken back.

"It is said, that as this proceeding does not deprive the person of his liberty in the sense in which that term is used in the Constitution, but merely delivers him up to be taken to the

but merely delivers him up, to be taken to the State where, according to the indictment or affidavit, the offence was committed, to be dealt with according to the local law, so neither do these proceedings accomplish more than the mere transfer of the alleged fugitive to the State where, as is claimed, he owes service or laber, by force of the local law. We think this is a mistaken view of the question. The fugitive from justice is delivered to an agent appointed by the Governor of the State where the offence is alleged to have been committed, without any adjudication upon the question of his guilt or innocence; ir other words, he is delivered to the officer of the law, and is in the of custody of the law, for the purpose of being taken to the State where alone he can be tried for the alleged offence. But the case is very different with the alleged fugitive from labor. There is an adjudication before the Commission

Mr. Seward having avowed his intention to epeak till after 4 o'clock.

The Senate, a few minutes before 2 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

House of Representatives, August 4, 1854.

The House re-assembled at 9 A. M.

The Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill being received from the Senate, was taken up; but no quorum voted upon it.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The Committee of Conference on the Navy Appropriation bill made a report, stating that they could not agree, and that the navy reform ulause was the obstacle in the way. A new committee was subsequently appointed.

The Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill made a report, stating that they had reduced the Senate's amendments in the sum of \$15,000. The report was agreed to.

The House took up the Ocean Mail Appropriation bill, and rejected the Senate's amendments in the sum of \$15,000. The report was agreed to.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the bill to carry into effect the Reci, rocity Treaty had been referred to the Committee of the Whole; and it was taken up and passed.

The Committee of Conference on the Post the Whole; and it was taken up and passed.

The Committee of Conference on the Post sended in valuable removed.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the bill to carry into effect the Reci, rocity Treaty had been referred to the Committee of Conference on the Post the Whole; and it was taken up and passed.

The Committee of Conference on the Post sended in valuable removed.

The Committee of Conference on the Post sended in valuable removed who are thus afflicted by this invaluable removed.

The Committee of Conference on the Post sended in valuable removed.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the bill to carry into effect the Reci, rocity for the River and Harbor Appropriation bill reported that they

The Committee of Conference on the Post
Office Appropriation bill reported that they had agreed upon all the amendments except that allowing a special commission to the postmaster at Washington on franked documents.
Before any action was had on this report,
A resolution was adopted, extending the adjournment to eight o'clock on Monday morning, provided no motion except to adjourn shall

BRONDHITES, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking

A resolution was adopted, extending the adjournment to eight o'clock on Monday morning, provided no motion except to adjourn shall be entertained by either House after 4 o'clock to-day.

[The effect of this will be to extend legislation to four o'clock P. M. and to give the

The effect of this will be to extend legislation to four o'clock, P. M., and to give the
Clerks until eight A. M., on Monday, to perfect their records]
Mr. Olds proceeded to explain, on behalf of
the Commistee of Conference, the Post Office
Appropriation bill, when the committee were
instructed to agree to the clause respecting
compensation to the postmaster of Washington, provided that its operation be limited to
one year.

BRONOHITIS, or fritation of the throat and apper portion of the lungs may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and soon cured, by the use of Cherry Pectoral. WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and soon cured, by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors, without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease. Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from

LIVER COMPLAINTS, by this remedy—so many that there can be no question of its healing power on those diseases. It should be perseveringly taken, until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cesses.

until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good Physician, if pessible, and in every case with a careful regard to the printed directions on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease.

FOR SETTLED CONSUMPTION, in its worst form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in does adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently cures those who are considered past all cure. There are many thousands, coattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom falls to

confidence we feel in an article which seldom falls to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the eases of its cures, that almost overy section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer heattate what wirtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in formideble attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of colds, coughs, hearseness, etc., and for children it is the pleasantest and asfest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have used it never will.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lewell, Mass. Sold in Washington by Z. D. GLLWAN, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Aug. 1—Sm

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Controville,
Indiana,
W. H.L. attend to the securing and collecting of
claims, and all other business intrusted to his
care, in the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Henry
Unlone and Fayette, and in the Supreme and Federal
Courts at Indianapolis.

PEECH OF MR CHASE IN THE SENATE.

Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

Mr. CHASE. I desire to submit a remark or two, and then to offer an amendment, with the view of perfecting the sixth section, before the motion to strike out shall be taken. I do it at this time, because, if the motion to strike out shall not prevail, and the section is retain-ed, no motion will afterwards be in order to amend it until the bill is reported to the Sen-

I cannot agree with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Dones: that all amendments are inexpedient. I am, on the contrary, in favor of rea sonable and proper amendments. Such amend-ments will not endanger the final passage of the bill. I have no doubt that the House will cheerfully agree to such amendments as commend themselves, by their obvious propriety, tits approbation. But, sir, if it should be other wise, and beneficial amendments made here shall be rejected in the House, it would be quite in the power of this body to recede, and

thus save the bill.

It may not be the pleasure of the Senate to amend the bill at all. In that case I shall still amend the bill at all. In that case I shall still vote for it, not as a perfect measure, but as one commended by considerations of humanity and policy, of sound expediency and liberal justice. I shall propose no amendment, therefore, with any unfriendly purpose towards the bill. I do not regard it as perfect—far from it. I do not know that any Senator entirely approves it. But if I can get no better bill, I shall vote for this; because it carries out, to a certain extent, that great principle of public policy first announced in this Chamber, perhaps, by the late Senator from Messachusetts, [Mr. Webster.] to whom the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] referred yesterday, but which found it first practical, zealous, and persevering advocate upon this floor, in the Senator from Wisconsin. Of that policy I heartily approve. When first announced, I declared my adhesion to it. I persevere in it to-day. I regard the public lands as the ESTATE OF THE PEOPLE, and Congress merely as a trustee. The people are the esstus que trust—the beneficiaries of this actuar as a trustee delivered the seature and the whole duty of

PROPLE, and Congress merely as a trustee. The people are the cesturs que trust—the beneficiaries of this estate, and the whole duty of Congress is performed by such a disposal of the lands for the benefit of the people as an upright discharge of the trust requires. To devote a portion of these lands for the benefit of the indigent insane in the several States I regarded as a reasonable exercise of the trust newer vasted in Congress by the Constitution. power vested in Congress by the Constitution I therefore voted for the bill making provision for that unfortunate class. I regard the grant of limited portions of these lands to actual set-tlers as a wise and beneficent exercise of the same trust power. I shall therefore vote for

have rendered no services, he alleges to the country, and therefore have no claim upon the bounty of the Government. There would be force in this argument if these grants could be egarded as rewards for services performed ut then the argument would exclude from the cenefits of the bill all, whether natives or forthey form part of a system of disposing of the public land. They are for the benefit of the whole people represented by the Government, as well as for the individual grantees. The public lands may be regarded, under one point of view, as a vast quantity of unemployed machinery in the possession of a great capitalist. It is capable of producing enormous wealth, but is idle and unproductive for want of hands to work it. It is the business of a wise capitalist to bring his machinery into use. It is the part of a wise Government to bring the tler upon the public lands, under the provis-ions of this act, in the course of the five years which must elapse before he can obtain a pat-ent, will more than pay for the land he occu-pies in the shape of duties upon goods consum-ed, or by the contributions which his labors furnish to the wealth and strength of the coun-

tute a valid reason for these grants to actual settlers, that reason applies as strongly to immi-grants coming into the country after the pas-sage of the act, as it does to those already here. There is no substantial reason which commends itself to the judgment of a statesman for any such discrimination. There is a sound and sufficient ground of distinction between citizens in fact or in intention, and aliens who do not design to become citizens, but no reason at all for any such distinction among immigrants who do intend to become citizens. The section, the benefit of the act; those who arrive to-morrow, if the bill in the mean time should be-come a law, will be excluded from its benefit. Can anybedy assign a sensible reason for such a discrimination between (if I may be allowed to coin a phrase) the ante-venients and the

post-venients.
Sir, the principle for which I contend now Sir, the principle for which I contend now, of non-discrimination between different classes of immigrants intending to become citizens, was sanctioned in the recent Kansas and Nebraska act. I congratulated the country at the time upon the recognition of the right of all such immigrants, without distinction, to the elective franchise. I was glad to witness that breaking down of old prejudices against immigrants coming into this country, which led to a nearly unanimous vote in this Chamber in favor of retaining the clause which allowed them to vote in the Territories. That vote recognised no such narrow and illiberal discrimination as this bill now makes. It want upon a sound reason. It allowed all to vote after declaration of intention, and taking the oath prescribed by the act. It excluded none, whether arrived before or after the passage of the act. It made no distinction between those who might, and those who might not be ready to become citizens, or so to qualify themselves for the exercise of the elective franchise, under the provisions of the act, and a readiness to qualify themselves for the exercise of the elective franchise. I do not say that I approved the qualification recuired. The act I approved the qualification recuired. The act I approved the qualification recuired.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the meeting of Free Democrats, which called this Convention.

After the usual resolutions, requesting the city papers to publish the proceedings, &c., the Convention adjourned.

The Massachusetts Movement.—The Boston Commonwealth says:

"The Journal says the Convention adjourned.

The Massachusetts Movement.—The Boston Commonwealth says:

"The Journal says the Convention adjourned.

The Massachusetts Movement.—The solutions of the its from being true, that we approve the actual resolutions, requesting the convention.

The Massachusetts Movement.—The Boston Convention adjourned.

The Massachusetts Movement.—The solve the visy papers to publish the proceedings, &c., the convention adjourned.

The

have indicated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That amend

mont will not now be in order. The yeas and nays have been demanded on the amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CHASE. Let my amendment be read for information.

It was read. It is, to strike out the word

"now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and," and to insert between the words "but" and "at" the word "who;" so as to make the sixth section read:

"That if any individual, not a citizen of the
United States, but who at the time of making
such application for the benefit of this act,
shall have filed a declaration of intention," &c.

FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The Free Democrats of Allegheny cou

The Free Democrats of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, met in Convention on Wednesday morning, July 9, at the Court House, and organized by calling George W. Jackson, Esq., to the Chair. Judge Heath was chosen Vice President, and Messrs. Robert Straw and J. Heron Foster, Secretaries.

On motion of Dr. Gazzam, a committee consisting of Dr. Gazzam, Dr. Penniman, David Reed, James, Robb, and George Wilson, was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions and prepare business for the Convention.

The committee retired, and, after a short absence, returned and reported a preamble and resolutions, which were amended as follows, and adopted:

Whereas the only purpose of the Free Democracy is to establish in practice the principles from time to time promulgated by Conventions representing said party; and whereas the late Whig Convention of this county did adopt substantially the platform of the Free Democracy, and pledged their nominees to all the prominent principles therein contained; but we have seen no indication of an intention on the part of the State organization of either the Whig or Democratic party to abandon the platforms adopted at Baltimore in 1852; and Whereas our adoption of any ticket pledged by the last authoritative declarations of the party nominating it to the support of either of the Baltimore platforms, would be a virtual but we have seen no indication of an intention on the part of the State organization of either the Whig or Democratic party to abandon the platforms adopted at Baltimore in 1852; and Whereas our adoption of any ticket pledged by the last authoritative declarations of the party nominating it to the support of either of the Baltimore platforms, would be a virtual disavowal of the principles of the Free Democrate which we cannot make; but we rejoice to know and acknowledge that tens of thousands of Whigs and Democrats have left, or are prepared to leave, the pro-slavery platforms, and are determined henceforth to speak and vote and act for liberty and law, and to sustain the Constitution as our forefathers understood it, and to support the Union on the principles upon which it was formed, therefore,

and to support the Chion on the principles upon which it was formed, therefore,

Resolved, That to all such we hold forth the right hand of fellowship, and pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in the formation of a party of freedom, regardless of past differences and past names, and of present or former or-

what we are willing to do in State politics, we do hereby unanimously nominated by the Whigs of Allegheny on their county ticketthe Whigs of this county having taken a decided stand in favor of true Democracy, while Douglas Democrate hold forth no hope of their shaking off the incubus of the Slave Power.

Resolved, That while such has been the pourse of the Whigs of this county, and while a disposition to pursue a like course probably prevails with a large majority of individual Whigs, west of the river Schuylkill; yet, as in their combined action as an organized State party, controlled by the slaveholding interests of Philadelphia, the Whig party of Pennsylvania has furnished no evidence that their State candidates will either repudiate the Baltimore platform or oppose the aggression of the Slave Power, except that on two points that at the present time arrest the attention of the North; therefore it is our duty to continue to support

the Free Soil State ticket; and we call upon Mr. Potts, our candidate for Governor, to meet Judge Pollock, if he appears on the stump, and oppose him as earnestly as he would Mr. Bigler. Neither of those gettlemen openly advocate the Nebraska Bill and Fugitive Law, but neither of them has yet pledged himself to oppose all wrong and usurpations of the Slave Power, and each would be politically free on all other questions than the two referred to, the rights of the North, and sacrifice the interests of freemen.

ests of freemen.

Resolved, That, should either the Whig of Democratic party, and its candidates, Mr. Bigler or Mr. Pollock, take such a position in favor of Liberty, the rights of the North, a Pennsylvanians should, we will then recommend that Mr. Potte be withdrawn, and the support of Free Democrats be given to the candidate of that party which first declares its full independence, now and forever, of the Siave Power.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the meeting of Free Democrats which called this

THE TY THIRD CONGRESS—PIRST SESSION.

The question pending was on the amend-ment of Mr. Toombs, to strike out all relating to the Portland and Louisville Canal; and the same was rejected—yeas 15, nays 30.

Mr. Dodge, of lows, moved to increase the appropriation for the Des Moines Rapids, from \$18,000 to \$100,00; agreed to—yeas 28, nays

18.

Mr. Mallory moved to add an appropriation Mr. Mallory moved to add an appropriation of \$12,000, for a canal across the isthmus of Florida. Lost—yeas 19, nays 25.

The bill, as amended, was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

Mr. Rusk moved to amend, by adding \$44,000 for the Brazos river. Debated and adopted.

Other amendments were offered.

The bill was then passed—weeg 31 pays 17.

The bill was then passed—yeas 31, nays 1'
The Senate proceeded to the consideratio

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.
Mr. Perkins, of Louisians, reported a bill to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular systems of the United States. Read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of 20,000 extra copies of the Report of the spe

cial committee on the guano trade. Referre to the Committee on Printing.

The Speaker presented to the House th annual report of the Smithsonian Institution Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

gauisations.

Resolved, That we approve of and commend the patriotic course recently pursued by the Republicans of Mileheny county, are not only willing to nursue a similar course hypersum of the subject until to-morrow.

The House, at forty minutes past ten o'clock, willing to nursue a similar course hypersum of the subject until to-morrow.

mending the withdrawal (under similar cir-cumstances) of the Free Democratic State ticket in Pennsylvania; but, as an earnest of what we are willing to do in State politics, we

from New Hampshire, reported that he was not entitled to his seat. The report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of American citizens, whose property has been destroyed by the recent bombardment of San Juan, praying indemnity for the losses sustained by them. Referred.

Mr. Fish, from the select committee on the subject of the great most blive on board and

subject of the great mortality on board emi-grant vessels, reported a bill for the better pres-ervation of the lives of passengers on emigrant ships arriving in the United States.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, reported a bill granting the right of way to the Benicia and Marysville Railread Company, through activity while

Railroad Company, through certain public grounds in California; and the same was considered, and passed.

The Fortification bill was taken up.

Mr. Hunter opposed any amendment of the bill, as the House would not pass it again.

Mr. Weller moved an amendment which Mr. Weller moved an amendment,

Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Messrs. Mason and Seward opposed the mo-

or either of them, to make the appropriation herein required; and the said Corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and the inhabitants of said cities, respectively, or the Corporation making the appropriation, and the inhabitants of such city, shall be authorized to use the surplus water which may be brought by the Washington aqueduct, after supplying the Government establishments in Washington, under such general rules and regulations as may hereafter be prescribed by Congress; and each of said Corporations shall have the right to charge, and collect of the inhabitants of to charge, and collect of the inhabitants of such city, such reasonable tax or rent for the use of the water as will provide for the regular

ment of the principal, of any money which may be raised, under the authority hereby For completing the bridge over the Potor iver, near the Little Falls, \$75,000.

For completing the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue, west of Seventeenth. street,

For grading done by order of Ignatius Mudd late Commissioner of Public Buildings, in reservation number seventeen, between Third st. east and New Jersey avenue, \$484 89.

the purchase of the claims, rights, and interests, of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the Territories of Washington and Oregon.

After all the amendments, except that to the title, had been considered separately,

Mr. Letcher, as a test vote, moved to lay them on the table, (and, in effect, the bill also.)

This motion was decided in the negative reas 70, navs 113.

whole report of the committee.

The Alabama Railroad bill, postponed for the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic bill, was then referred to in order, on the motion of Mr. Cobb to suspend the rules for its consideration; and the House refused to susend the rules.

Mr. Cobb made an ineffectual motion to

have the rules suspended, with a view to take up the bill granting land to Alabama for rail-Mr. Haven moved to suspend the rules, the purpose of considering the Senate's amendments to the River and Harbor bill; but the louse refused to do so.

It also refused to suspend the rules, on Mr.

Dawson's motion, to consider the mendments to the Homestead bill. Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, eported the Ocean Steam Mail Appropriation

Mr. Rockwell submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for certain additional correspondence, by the Hon. G. P. Marsh, touching affairs in Greece.

On motion by Mr. Bright, the Senate pro-

ceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the surrender of certain bonds of the tion of House bills on the calendar, and bills for the relief of the following named persons

were passed:
W. D. Porter, of the navy; the Trustees of Marion, Ohio; John McVey and John F. Mo-Neely; James Walsh; Jesse R. Faulkner; John Green; H. N. Halstead; Benjamin Hammond; Jack Welch; Albro Nipp; Henry Lewis. On motion by Mr. Bright, the 16th and 17th rules were suspended for the remainder of the

The Naval Appropriation bill was again taken up, and numerous amendments were of-fered and debated. Among them were the following:
For the navy yard at San Francisco, Cali-

fornia, \$200,000. Adopted.

To pay \$113,600 for seventy days' use of a steam propeller, on the Pacific coast, in pre-venting unlawful expeditions against Mexico. After a long debate, rejected—yeas 11, nays

jected. One providing for the appointment of a board of naval officers to examine and report who of the naval officers ought to be dropped, from disability, intemperance, or other causes, was discussed and rejected—yeas 22, nays 23.

Mr. Houston desired that a message should be sent to the Senate, asking the return to this House of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, for the correction of an error. [This was subsequently referred to the Committee

A contest of some interest arose between Mr. Haven, who desired the taking up of the River and Harbor bill, and Messrs. Orr and

Houston, who wished to take up the Homestead A message was received from the President

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the East reason that the Reciprocity Treaty, and asking such legislation as the House may deem necessary for the consummation of the purposes to be accomplished. Referred to the Committee on legislative frauds, made a report, exonerating all parties from intentional fraud with respect to the salaries of employees at the Capital.

PROGRESS OF OUR CAUSE IN OHIO.

Senate, Tuesday, August 1, 1864.

The resolution, yesterday reported by Mr. Foot, to pay for certain sorrices as draughteman to the Committee on Public Boildings for the repair of the Potomae bridge, when injured by School.

Mr. Norris reported a bill to incorporate the Friends Aid Society, in the District of Columbia.

On motion by Mr. Bright, the Senate first of Columbianing the President to take charge of the Louisville and Portland Canal until the next meeting of Congress; and the same was considered and passed.

Mr. Houston then addressed the Senate fill after 12 coloce, in defense of his political conduct in the Republic of Texas, and in repelling personal assaults upon him, contained in a book entitled the History of Texas, Mexico, and the United States, by Gen. Thomas Jeffersen Green.

Mr. Mason submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate (if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interests) whether sayshing has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives, of the inform the Senate (if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interests) whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives, of the inform the Senate (if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interests) whether incompatible with the public interests of the incompatible with

"who fell among theves."

Never was the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment so rapid and strong in Ohio as now, although there is not so much noisy excitement on the subject; just as streams, when small, near their sources frequently make more noise than when they become much deeper, and wider, and stronger. For example, take my own county, (Cuyahoga,) now represented in Congress by the Hon. Edward Wade. Ten Congress by the Hon. Edward Wade. Ten years ago, my township, (which was about a fair sample of the whole county,) gave, I think, but five Anti-Slavery votes out of about 1,200. By degrees we gained, till, in the county, not-withstanding repeated assurances from our Hunker friends that we were "throwing our votes away" we gave our research away". votes away," we gave our present Representa-tive a handsome majority over either of the other party candidates; and the next time, if he is willing to go to Congress, (and if he is not, it will not make any difference, for he must go,) we will give him a majority over all other candidates, should there be any in opposition to him. And as great a revolution as has been accomplished in Cuyahoga, only after a ten years' war, will be accomplished in many other counties in far less time, and soon Ohio will be as thoroughly Anti-Slavery as need be. Perhaps nothing short of the villanous attempt to extend or permit Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska would have aroused the people of the free ing to go to Congress, (and if he is not, it ka would have aroused the people of the free States to a sense of their duty; and, if so, for one, I shall not regret its being made, as it is perhaps quite as well to meet the issue, that is sure to come some time, between Freedom and Slavery now as ever; and if on account of the subject this morning, he very cheerfully of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affection of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affection of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the dispersion of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powe

Era, on the 1st instant, as follows:

"Our friends in this State are making active preparation for the Congressional contest. Hon. Edward Wade is supported for re-election, in the Cleveland district, by both Whig and Free Soil papers. He will, perhaps, get three-fourths of all the votes that will be cast. Hon. J. R. Giddings will doubtless be supported for re-election in his district. The country cannot yet spare him from their national councils. In the Mount Vernon district, Hon. William Sapp (Whig) will probably be the Republican candidate for re-election. That is a strong Democratic district, and he obtained his election before by the Democrate running two made no hostile demonstration against Smith, having neither risen from his seat nor raised his gun, when Smith deliberately shot him. I election before by the Democrats running two candidates. It is now expected that there will be a sufficient secession from the Old Line Democracy, on the Nebraska question, to overcome their usual majority, and re-elect him. Mr. Shannon, one of the four from Ohio who voted for the bill, declines being a condition. Mr. Shannon, one of the four from Ohio who voted for the bill, declines being a candidate for re-election. He is afraid to come before the people, and have them pass judgment on his treacherous conduct. Hon. Wm. F. Hunter,

formerly a member of Congress, and an able and consistent Wilmot Proviso man, will prob-ably be the Republican candidate.

"The prospect now is, that Dr. Olds will be a candidate for re-election in the Columbus district; and if so, he will have the privilege of staying at home, the next Congress. Hon. Samuel Galloway will be his opponent. He came within thirty or forty votes of beating him the last time, and this time he will un-doubtedly be elected, by 500 or 1,000 majority. Hon. Lewis D. Campbell will be a candidate again in his district, and will undoubtedly be "An intelligent politician of the city of Piqua informs me that Dr. Dorsey will be the Nebraska candidate for Congress in that dis-

trict, composed of the counties of Miami, Darke, Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize, &c.; and that the Anti-Nebraska Democrats, Whigs, and Free-Soilers, will support for re-election Mr. Nichols, the present Democratic Representative, who opposed the Nebraska bill, and that they will give him a large majority. He says, Miami county will give 1,000 majority for the Republican ticket; and that intelligent politicians of Darke county say that that county will give 1,000 or 2,000 majority. The masses of give 1,000 or 2,000 majority. The masses of the Democratic party there repudiate the Ne-braska swindle, and only a few of the leaders

adhere to it.
"In Hamilton county, Hon. J. Scott Harrison will be re-elected, and some true man in stead of Disney.
"Yours for the right,

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The royal mail steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax at ten o'clock last night, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d inst., one day

the 18th, state that the insurgents were masters of that city. During the night, the troops engaged acted vigorously against the barricades, for the most part unsuccessfully.

The latest from Madrid is to the 18th. The Gazette publishes a list of new Ministers. Gen. Cavaji has been appointed commander of cavalry. The insurgents were masters at Madrid. The troops engaged against the barricades were fighting in several parts of the capital when the despatch left.

A battle had been fought between General O'Donnell and Gen. Blager, in which the latter was defeated and taken prisoner.

The populace had attacked the palace of Queen Christine, at Salamance, Granada. The whole of Catalonia had risen, and the Captain General leads the revolutionists, who were the content of the captain general leads the revolutionists, who were

HAVANA.—The Captain General presided at a bull fight on the 23d ult., for the benefit of the The British sloop of war Espeigle, it is anticipated, will be at Havana again soon, to take

her prize, the Grey Eagle, slaver, which the Mixed Commission has awarded to her, to Ja-His Excellency the Captain General has obtained from the Queen permission to take up a public subscription, with which to erect a monument in Havana to the memory of

THE SAN JUAN OR GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

Christopher Columbus, beneath which the ash-

hedral Church, are to be placed.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times gives the following statement of a causes which led to the recent cowardly and disgraceful destruction of the town of San

perhaps quite as well to meet the issue, that is sure to come some time, between Freedom and Slavery, now as ever; and if, on account of the result, the South, or some other portions of it, should conclude to leave the Union, the people of the North will generally adopt the sentiment of one of my neighbors, who told another, who was talking of going to Illinois—" Well, faith, and ye'll leave mony dry eyes behind ye."

H. M. Addison.

Tiverton, Coshocton co., Ohio, July 25, 1854.

Tiverton, Coshocton co., Ohio, July 25, 1854. POLITICS IN OHIO.

An intelligent and reliable correspondent, at Cincinnati, writes to the editor of the National

Smith and the negro.

"On the day of the homicide, Smith's steam-"Our friends in this State are making active er ran into the negro's bungo, when the latter reparation for the Congressional contest.

ment. He makes the third witness, whose reports show Captain Smith's conduct to have been criminal in the highest degree. The same writer goes on to give Mr. Fremont's version of the subsequent proceedings, and Mr. Borland's

the subsequent proceedings, and Mr. Borland's avowed motive for interference.

"A warrant was issued by the Mayor of Greytown for Smith's arrest, and an officer went on board the steamer, as every one knows, but was prevented from getting his prisoner by the forcible resistance of the passengers, headed by Borland. In aiding the minister thus to resist the officers the researches did. by the forcible resistance of the passengers, headed by Borland. In siding the minister thus to resist the officers, the passengers did not intend to endorse the murder of the negro, or absolve his murderer. On the contrary, it would have been a very easy matter to have had him hung, on brief notice, by a Committee of Vigilance, had either of the acknowledge leaders proposed it. But Mr. Borland, in a speech he made to the crowd, as well as in private content to reversation, told them he was instructed not in any way to recognise the authority of Greytown, (criving its authority from the Mosquitoes, transported and the result of the contrary of the original of the contrary of th thus to resist the officers, the passengers did not intend to endorse the murder of the negro, or absolve his murderer. On the contrary, it would have been a very easy matter to have had him hung on brief notice has a like the contrary.

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty." PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE CITIZEN.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE undersigned proposes to publish at the seat of government of Pennsylvania, an Independent Democratic weekly newspaper under the above title; and, in announcing this purpose, we doem it proper to refer briefly to a few of the general principles which shall govern one course.

interface of the possible documents which personal proposal districts with the possible of the possible documents which personal proposal districts with the possible of the possible documents which personal proposal districts with the possible of the possible documents which personal districts with the possible with the possible documents which personal districts with the possible documents which per

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GIL-MAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changgray hairs to buy it, for it never fails.— Boston Post.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Invent-

or and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Dealer.

rethoof Caracterian Caracterian Concrat leads the revolutionists, who were fighting at several points.

The Markets.—At Liverpool, July 22, flour had declined 3s. to 4s. 6d. per barrel. The beef market was unchanged, with a moderate demand at previous rates. Pork was a trifle lower; transactions small and prices firm. The bacon market was firm, with moderate sales at previous rates; havis and shoulders were more freely offered. Lard opened heavy, but improved at the close.

HAVANCE.

HIGH SCHOOL.

BISBEE'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Will commence its second year on Monday, September 4. The year will close on the 3d of July, 1855, and be divided into four quarters, of cloven weeks each, except the last, which will be select. There are accommodations for ten or twelve boarders.

For particulars, reference may be had to circulars, which will be sent to the address of any who may signify to the subscriber their desire to consult it.

Poughkeepsie, July 24, 1854.

LARD OIL, STAR AND ADAMAN.

LARD OIL, STAR AND ADAMAN.

NO. 1 Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free from gelatine, manufactured for fine machinery, woollens, and solar lamps.

Star and Adamatine Candles, full weight and prime quality, warranted to stand the climate of California, Australia, the Indies, and Africa.

Orders for any quantity executed promptly. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine Manufacturer. Cincinnati, O.

DROPSY, CANCER, TETTER, FINTULA,

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nerveus Bebility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

A ND all diseases arising from a disordered liver or A stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Biood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nadsea, Heartburn, Disgust for Foed, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., Sudden flusher of heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of spirita, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, es of Columbus, which now repose in the Ca-

Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store,
Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store,
Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the
United States, as the oures attest, in many cases
after skillful physicians had failed.
These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.
Possessing great witues in the rectification of diseases.

Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and sche of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Youre, respectfully, John R. Cory,
Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have received the benefit to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly,
Dr. C. M. Jackson.

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the romoval of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are, withel, safe, cortain, and pleasant.

Z. C. ROBBINS,

Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents,

Washingten, D. C.,

Will make Examinations at the Patent Office,
prepare Drawings and Specifications, and presecute Applications for Patents, both in the United
States and foreign countries.

Applications for patents which have been rejected at the Patent Office, he will, when required, argue

THE PIANO AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT OF HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, New York.

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Co

WM. B. JARVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ounced by competent judges to be super ther now extant. For sale at the ma ortheast corner of Market and Third stre CROCKER, MCKUNE, & ROBINSON, A TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Office Nos. 24 and 25 in Read & Co.'s Post Office

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AVING received my Letters Patent for an proved method of Dressing Millstones, I prepared to furnish Machines to Millers I Owners.

apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for

repared to furnish the machines, and to got Districtionity and shop rights.

Ref All orders must state the diameter of the millistones, and the size of the collar of the spindlo. The price of the machine, with thirty tools, is \$125.

Address O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri. ST. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1854 certify that I have been employed in

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

J. & C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Da

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH

torded to emigree, no parent should tonger the be without it.

Lately published — Little Susy's Six Birthd Flower of the Family; Week's Delight; Mary Florence; Lefts on the Island; Leila at Home; in England; The Wind Spirit and the Rain God Legends of Brittany; and many other new hoo shildren, at HAZARD'S, Feb. 27. 178 Chestnut st., opposite Masonic LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL HABVA

THE next term of this Institution will open on thirty-first day of August, 1854, and centification, by Recitations, Lectures, and Practical Exercises, according to the nature of the study will be given in will be given in—
Astronomy, by Messrs. Bond.
Botany, by Professor Gray.
Chemistry, Analytical and Practical, by Profe

Horsford.

Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by Probot Or Wyman.

Hugineering, by Professor Eustis.

Mathematics, by Professor Fierce.

Mineralogy, by Professor Cooke.

Physics, by Professor Lovering.

Zoology and Geology, by Professor Agassis.

For further information concerning the school. 89 licetion may be made to Prof. E. N. HORSFORI. For further information concerning the plication may be made to Prof. E. N. Huben of the Faculty.

the Faculty. idge, Mass., July, 1854. A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY! Profitable and Honorable Employmen THE Subscriber is desirous of having an ag July 31. Box 601, Philade

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION! THIS is the title of a work prepared by A

VERSES FOR THE TIMES.

Beventh stree
Single copy
Three copies
Five copies
Five copies
Daily Nat
Payment
Rates of A
insertion, five
Money to
amounts ma
deposite. Wi
Boston, New
preferred. The
han New
Westorn note
All commences
of the independent of the
dressed to G.

A ROMA

needle. Li at the end, nearer the and the air the busy ci posrance, arrangemen sleeping ape comomize combinatio ther end of the floor. I'l and its oon betwe en i w'deh it ! Mood. The of tattered a very dec antecedents niens. The arm, and th she suppos the Engl favor of No

from Mosor who was un and took to eed by the iehmenta dice has re-bood. She tion up to t said to co dal furna

tains po

sharp-loo like that

sun and

generall

pattern. a red A

her hea

escape quetry, o ision of ry occup young n six fligh has inque ceived a just gone work in appearar On reache knocks "Ah. Thoy tering. window, forehead by her si There

China ro epecial a Covered W lowever each by n f sweet all to his perched the name many wo exister con a ready, ward, for till to-mic except a namely, lated, me These are her noisy ble in the large floor

an alcove